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REGULAR SETTLEMENT

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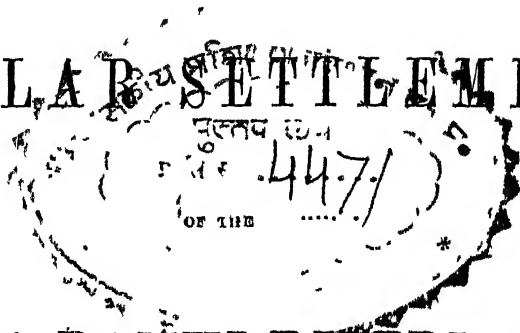
THE CAMP SECRETARIAT

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REPORT

OF THE

REGULAR SETTLEMENT



BARA BANKI DISTRICT.

By F. E. A. CHAMIER, Lieut.-Col.,
Settlement Officer.



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FROM

LIEUT.-COL. F. E. A. CHAMIER,

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, BARA BANKI,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW DIVISION.

Dated Unao, the 18th January, 1871.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report of the regular settlement of the Bara Banki district.

2. Throughout this report the words "Bara Banki district" will refer to those parganas of which the district was composed at the time of the settlement, and not to its present dimensions; for, after the settlement two parganas* were transferred from Lucknow, one† from Rae Bareli, and one‡ from Sultanpur.

*Dewa and Kursi.

†Haidargarh.

‡Subeha.

The first of these additions is unobjectionable, because the Lucknow parganas adjoin the sadr tahsil; but the parganas from Rae Bareli and Sultanpur are not only far distant from the tahsils to which they are attached, but they are also separated by the river Gumti.

It is possible that in ensuring the compactness of the Rae Bareli and Sultanpur districts the interests of the two parganas were overlooked.

3. The Bara Banki district is bounded on the north by the river Gogra, and for almost its entire length on the south by the Gumti; the Fyzabad district forms the eastern border, while villages of the Lucknow and Sitapur districts give an irregular boundary on the west.

Topographical and descriptive.

4. Its extreme length from east to west is 60 miles, and its greatest width 30 miles, with a total area of 1,285 square miles.
- Boundaries.

The district lies between the 81' and 82° of east longitude, and 26' and 28° of north latitude.

5.

Sub-divisions.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	No. of villages.	Area, acres.			Revised revenue.		
			A.	r.	p.	R.	a.	p.
Nawabganj ...	Nawabganj ...	77	50,484	3	10	90,715	0	0
	Partabganj ...	54	35,834	0	0	64,670	0	0
	Satrikh ...	43	29,358	2	23	48,795	0	0
	Siddhaur ...	224	90,377	1	35	1,72,497	0	0
Daryabad Rudauli ...	Daryabad ...	241	136,931	3	0	1,87,099	0	0
	Surajpur ...	107	61,645	2	15	98,370	0	0
	Rudauli ...	196	110,553	1	15	1,52,393	0	0
	Mawai ...	51	45,469	3	25	56,312	0	0
	Barsorhi ...	44	21,958	1	0	33,427	0	0
Rámnagar ...	Rámnagar ...	168	71,756	1	5	93,843	0	0
	Fatehpur ...	251	98,532	2	35	1,30,474	0	0
	Muhammadpur ...	83	39,568	0	20	40,702	0	0
	Bado Sarai ...	56	30,541	0	0	28,101	0	0
	Total ...	1,595	323,011	3	25	11,97,398	0	0

6. The general aspect of the district is that of a plain, well wooded, richly cultivated, and greatly interspersed with villages and hamlets.
- General features.

The monotonous level of the country is broken on the north by a high ridge, which runs parallel to the Gogra at a distance varying from two to four miles, and is said to indicate the former right bank of that river; it is broken on the south by a general depression of the country towards the Gumti, and at various parts of the interior by the rugged banks of steep ravines.

There are no large uncultivated plains and no extensive jungles.

There is but little game in the district to tempt sportsmen, but the rich abundance of the crops, even in seasons of comparative drought, attracts traders from distant districts.

7. There is a marked contrast in the productiveness of the soil north of the Kalyáni nadí and in that to the south.
- Peculiar features.

To the north the soil is light, tanks are few, and kacha wells are almost impossible; while to the south and east of the Kalyáni (and that fortunately is two-thirds of the district) tanks are numerous and kacha wells abound.

8. The Sadr station was placed at annexation and also after the mutinies at Daryabad, but owing to the stagnation of water in the immediate vicinity of the town, and to the prevalence of fever, the head quarters were removed in 1859 to Nawabganj, Bara Banki.
- Climate.

The cutcherry and private houses are now built on a plain, which is well drained by nalahs; the situation has hitherto proved to be very healthy. Indeed, I understood from the Surgeon of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, when the regiment was stationed here in 1858-59, that their sick list had never been so small as at Bara Banki.

With the exception of the neighbourhood of Daryabad, the health of the district has been year after year remarkably good.

9. The principal rivers are noticed in the order of their importance:—
- Rivers.

I.—The Gogra is, as to breadth of stream, direction of its course and sanctity, similar to the Ganges.

It was formerly known by the name of Dewah, plural for "gods."

At a short distance from Bahramghat, in the Rámnagar tahsíl, the two rivers (the Chauka and Sárda) meet, and their united stream is then called the Gogra.

Both these component streams are said to take their rise in the Himalayas, and to absorb a number of tributaries before

they meet ; but according to the report of the Cotton Commissioner, April 1862, "there is the greatest confusion regarding the course of the Súrda and Chauka." The Gogra is declared to be navigable as far as Bahramghat, but as yet only one or two steamers have found their way so far. This great river forms the northern boundary of the district, and flowing by Fyzabad, eventually empties itself into the Ganges some miles above Dinapur.

The river has a mean breadth of one and a-half to two miles, with clearly defined banks.

Like the Ganges, the channels of the Gogra are yearly changed, and, consequently, the villages on either bank are subjected to alluvion and diluvion.

The ancient course of the river is still distinctly visible two to four miles to the south of the present right bank. The low land between the ancient and present channels generally bears fine crops of rice, but the water sometimes lies so long after the rains that the rice rots and spring crops cannot be sown.

II.—Next in importance is the Gumti, which forms the southern boundary, and, so far as this district is concerned, runs parallel to the Gogra. It is extremely tortuous. It has a mean breadth of about 40 yards, and is fordable in the dry weather.

Grain is largely exported by the Gumti in those years when there is scarcity in Lower Bengal.

III.—The Kalyáni nadí in the hot season is a mere thread of water confined between steep banks, but in the rains it is subject to heavy floods. It rises in the Rámnagar tahsíl, but it is connected with jhíls reaching as far west as Burhaymau, zil'a Sitapur, a distance of 20 miles.

It meanders in a most tortuous course, putting great obstacles in the way of traffic on district roads, and is finally got rid of in the Gumti near the village of Duarkapur, Súrajpur parganah.

The Bahramghat and Fyzabad roads cross it by masonry bridges of five arches each, the span arch of each being 30 feet. A handsome pile bridge has recently been constructed over the Kalyáni four miles south of Daryabad.

The Kalyáni has not been generally used for irrigation.

10. The Jamurhia and the Rári are the only small
Streams. streams worthy of notice; they are both
situated in the Sadr t'ahsíl, both help
to drain the Civil station, and both become dry shortly after
the rains.

11. The district is unusually well furnished with the means
of communication. The imperial road
Roads,—
Imperial and metalled. from Lucknow to Fyzabad enters the
district at the 15th milestone, crosses
the Reth nadí by a bridge at Alapur and the Jamurhia by a
bridge at Nawabganj, and leaving the native town a few
hundred yards to the north, passes on by Rasauli, Partabganj,
and Odauli over the Kalyáni river at Sanehi Ghat, till, having
traversed the length of the district from west to east, it enters
the Fyzabad district at the 58th mile. It is well aligned,
completely metalled and bridged, and trees are planted on
either side at regular intervals.

About a mile eastward of the town of Nawabganj at the 19th milestone from Lucknow, the metalled road to Bahramghat branches off. This is the direct route from Lucknow to Bahraich and Gonda, and carries an extensive timber traffic. The logs of sál wood are floated down the Gunduk to Bahramghat from the Nípal and Terai forests, and there loaded on carts for Lucknow or other destinations.

As each log requires a four-bullock cart, the road is almost impassable during the early hours of the morning.

Before the metalled road to Fyzabad was made, the road from Lucknow used to take a more northerly direction, passing through the town of Daryabad and the fine avenue of tamarind trees, which is still to be seen near the old market town of Rahímganj.

12. Kacha roads, completely bridged, connect all the principal towns and markets. The following are the most important :—
District and kacha roads.

Nawabganj and Debiganj <i>viâ</i> Zaidpur and Sidhaur	22 miles.
Nawabganj to Fatehpur <i>viâ</i> Dewa ...	18 „
Râmnagar to Fatehpur ...	14 „
Ditto to Sa'adatganj ...	7½ „
Ditto to Daryabad ...	18 „
Daryabad to Rudauli ...	15 „
Ditto to Tikaitnagar ...	4 „
Ditto and <i>viâ</i> Sanehi Ghat and Debiganj to Naipura Ghat on the Gumti towards Haidargarh in the Rae Bareli district ...	21 „

13. The principal ferry is at Bahramghat, where the Gogra is crossed, except during the rains, by a bridge of boats. In the dry season the passage is very tedious, being partly over jungle brushwood laid on the sand and partly over a small bridge of boats.
Ferries.

The ferries at Kumyar and Naipura (which latter is north of Tikaitnagar) are the only others which are much frequented.

On the Gumti river the Naipura Ghat is crossed by a pile bridge; at the remaining ghats small or large boats ply for hire.

14. In the tahsils of Daryabad, Rudauli, and Nawabganj tanks and jhils are very numerous. The former are being gradually deepened by the earth being taken out of them to replenish cultivated land, and much more would, doubtless, be done but for the difficulty of adjusting conflicting rights in the tanks.
Tanks.

15. In the Râmnagar tahsil kacha wells are rare, because they do not answer, but in the remaining two tahsils they abound, and with little care last from 10 to 40 years.
Wells.

The water is found about 30 feet from the surface of the earth.

I cannot recollect having seen a single kachha or pakka well in which two "purs" or leather bags were worked, and the reason was, I imagine, that where kachha or pakka wells can be sunk with facility and at a moderate cost it was more advantageous to have two wells than one large well capable of being worked with two purs.

16. The district is rich in its mango groves; 41,237 acres are covered with them. Up to the present time no destructive agency has been at work beyond a few groves being required for burning bricks for the bridges of the metalled imperial roads and for the proposed railway to Bahramghat.

No doubt, several groves were sold during the progress of the regular settlement to meet the current expenses of needy proprietors, but the number was small.

The people of Oudh love their groves, so it is hoped that under the liberal orders of Government, directing that 10 per cent. of the area, if planted with groves, shall not be assessed, there will be no reasonable excuse for a general destruction of groves.

When land is taken up for public purposes, it is found that proprietors part with their groves with much hesitation and more reluctance than with their cultivated land.

CHAPTER II.

THE REGULAR SETTLEMENT.

PART I.—Executive.

17. The demarcation of boundaries was effected under the orders of Mr. E. O. Bradford. The work was commenced in November, 1861, and finished in March, 1862.

Demarcation of boundaries.

A few complaints were made that villages had been mischievously demarcated together, but I found a sufficient reason in almost every case.

18. The hadbast misls are bound separately ; they contain the shajrah and report of the amín as to the existence of any disputes.

Hadbast files.

The maps bear the signatures of the proprietors of adjoining villages, and the signature of the revenue surveyor, who certifies that the boundaries tally with his maps.

19. The revenue survey was made by Colonel Vanrenen, R. A. ; it was commenced in 1862 and concluded in 1864. I have great pleasure in testifying to the great accuracy of this survey. I could take a map in my hand and hit off any spot several niles' off.

Revenue survey.

20. The khasra survey was commenced in January, 1863, and concluded in March, 1865.

The khasra survey.

The results of the revenue and khasra surveys came within the authorized limits of 10 per cent. on the cultivated land, and five per cent. on the total area.

The difference between the revenue and the khasra survey in any single village has been generally caused by the former recording less land as culturable than the settlement officer considered to be so.

21. Five or six munsarims were appointed, according to the size of the tahsil.

The agency employed.

BARA BANKI SETTLEMENT REPORT.

Under each munsarim there were eight or 10 am and with each amín one mirdaha. The proprietor supplies man to hold one end of the measuring chain and another to carry the plane table.

The amíns were paid according to their work, Rs. 1-8-0 Rs. 2-8-0 for 100 fields measured, and Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 100 numbers of the village site; the munsarims were paid fixed salary, ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 a month.

Over the munsarims there were for each tahsíl one r sadr munsarim on Rs. 100, and one sadr munsarim on Rs. 1

22. The field map showing the cultivated and culture land is on a scale of two chains to inch (16 inches to the mile), and the map of the village site is on a scale of a quarter of a chain to inch.

The field map of the village site does not give the area of the several plots, consequently, when a regular partition to be made, the village site must be again measured. This arrangement is reasonable, for the Government has no interest in knowing the exact extent of each enclosure in a village.

The accuracy of the field survey was tested in turn the munsarims and the sadr munsarims; the maps showing the different tests that had been applied were then submitted to and examined by the extra assistant, and with him, jointly with the settlement officer, rested the responsibility that the survey had been correctly made.

23. Fair copies of the khasrah and shajrah were made by contract: the former at four annas and the latter at three annas per 100 lines. The highest sum obtained by a copyist any month was Rs. 25.

24. This is certainly the most economical system of making fair copies, and I think it also ensures greater accuracy than if the work be done by servants paid by regular monthly salary.

It is necessary, however, that the extra Assistant should carefully examine the work done by contract before he passes the order for payment, and in this respect Mahomed Hossein, Extra Assistant Commissioner, certainly devoted much labour and attention. I observed that worthless men soon gave up their contracts, and went off to other districts where the work was done by paid moharirs.

I have seen maps prepared by salaried moharirs on which there were fanciful drawings of peacocks and elegant borders, and for this the Government has had to pay. The man paid by contract would not waste his time in drawing pictures.

25. While the settlement officer was engaged in trying claims to superior rights, the *sadr munsarims* were collecting *jamabandis*: these were taken in Urdú. Next in order came the determination by the extra assistant commissioners and *sadr munsarims* of shares and rights in groves, and while this was going on the settlement officer was making his assessments.

26. The settlement *misl* contains—2 *khasrahs*, 2 *shajrahs*, 1 list of wells; the rent-roll of the year of survey—1 *khateoni*, 1 *kabulyat*, 1 final *rubakar*, *wajibulurz*, schedule of rents.

These papers have been so often explained, that I will not define them, but I may say that the trouble of getting in the schedules was very great. It was long before I could induce *zemindars* to believe that the object was only that stated in the circular No. 1 of 1863 from the Settlement Commissioner, namely, "to obtain a trustworthy record of the rent-roll of a village as adjusted after the declaration of the "revised *jamá*," and even then many schedules were certainly fictitious. It is true that the schedules were supported by copies of *pattas*, but many of those *pattas* had been refused by the cultivators.

27. The patwáris were required to file rent-rolls, but owing to their dilatoriness they increased in no slight degree the cost of the preparation of records.
- Nature of patwáris' assistance.

Very few knew Urdú, and all were ignorant of the form of the rent-rolls; they found the work difficult, and, consequently, disliked it. Some, moreover, were harassed by the zemindárs for having filed correct copies of the rent-roll, others gave offence because they had been so long absent from the village.

28. There was much excitement when the amíns commenced to record the nature of the soil. Zemindárs concluded that if many fields were entered as "matyár" a high assessment would certainly follow, but I lost no time in making it known that such impressions were erroneous, and that many other things would be taken into consideration.
- Hopes and fears caused by the amín's work.

The entries of the amín regarding the soil were carefully tested and altered by the sadr munsarims and the extra assistant commissioners, so that, at last, a tolerably accurate report of the description of soil was obtained.

The amín's record was least satisfactory in the entries relating to irrigated land. He was instructed to note only the fields irrigated during the year of survey. As it was impossible to test every entry, the amín was emboldened to make the most of his opportunities, and it was, therefore, not expedient to lay too much stress on his papers, more especially as, even if correct, the area irrigated would greatly depend on the rainfall of that particular year.

29. For these and other reasons I found the task of revising the assessment both difficult and laborious: difficult, owing to the uncertain data available, and laborious from the numerous tests to be applied, and the necessity of repeating the same process several hundred times.
- Revision of assessments difficult.

30. In assessing a village the following data had to be considered:—
- Data for assessment.

I.—The description of the village in the vernacular form A of 1856 (so far as it was preserved).

II.—The assets for 10 years as given by proprietors.

III.—The condition of adjacent villages.

IV.—The average proportion of soil irrigated.

V.—The description of soil.

VI.—The general aspect in revenue and khasrah maps as to locality and size of tanks, and position of village and hamlets.

VII.—Notes taken at the village.

VIII.—Kabulyat of the nawábí.

IX.—Cases of adjustment of rent or exaction decided during the summary settlement.

X.—Nature of tenure.

XI.—Disclosure of former assets in file of superior rights (regular settlement).

XII.—Calculations by average rent rates.

XIII.—Comparison of the summary jamás on skeleton maps.

XIV.—The character of the proprietors as ascertained from existing records and from personal intercourse.

XV.—Kanungo's papers.

31. I now proceed to explain the principles on which my assessments were based. I tried to avoid any arbitrary system, such as the division of parganahs into circles, or of villages into "hars." I would not declare that all rent-rolls were incorrect, nor would I trust blindly to them, and, above all, I refused to enter into minute details.

Minute calculations avoided.

32. I could obtain no assistance from any of the zemindárs as to the average rent rates of their parganahs, or as to the principles on which they fixed their rents. It ap-

Rent rates unknown under the Native Government.

peared to me that rents were determined in the nawábi not by the market value of the land, but by the status of the occupier.

This was only a necessary result of the custom which prevailed of not ejecting tenants except for persistent default or violent contumacy.

33. It was desirable, however, to have some table for the purpose of testing assessments ; in other words, to make an attempt to deduce average rates, and this was my method :—

Assumed revenue rates.

I took the khasra into the village, and selecting fields at random, noted the area and the rent paid, and after repeating this process in several villages I prepared three sets of revenue rates to be applied to land irrigated from wells, from tanks, unirrigated, matyár soil, dumat soil.

I applied these rates to 20 villages, which I had assessed, and, after slight alterations, I found I had three tables for testing the fairness of my assessment according as the village was a good, bad, or an indifferent one.

The tables are given in Appendix A., and I here give examples of their application :—

Mobarikpur.—When I visited this village I resolved to apply the rates for the best and first class :—

Rs. 2-8-0 on the malguzari area gave	...	Rs.	1,097
The rates on the irrigated and unirrigated	„		1,105
The rates on the description of soil	„		1,150
Assessment	... ..	„	1,150

Bhunauli.—III. Class :—

Rs. 1-8-0 on malguzari area gave	...	Rs.	835
Rates on irrigated and unirrigated	...	„	929
Rates on soils	... ..	„	920
Assessment	... ..	„	1,000

Piprauli,—I. Class :—

Rs. 2-8-0 on malguzari area	...	...	Rs. 1,290
Rates on irrigated and unirrigated	...	..	1,600
Rates on soils	...	...	2,000
Assessment	...	...	1,700

It was almost an invariable rule that where the rates on the irrigated and unirrigated area gave a higher sum than the calculation on the malguzari area, the assessment should be as above in excess of the malguzari rate, and *vice versâ*, as below :—

Nugri,—III. Class :—

Rs. 1-8-0 on malguzari area	...	...	Rs. 1,894
Rates on irrigated and unirrigated	...	..	1,341
Rates on soils	...	...	2,232
Assessment	...	...	1,700

Kulpya,—II. Class :—

Rs. 2 on malguzari area	...	...	Rs. 1,848
Rates on irrigated and unirrigated	...	..	1,514
Rates on soils	...	...	1,944
Assessment	...	...	1,640

These examples show that the assessment was not made exclusively on class rates, or on irrigated rates, or on the amín's record of the soil ; in each village other features received anxious attention.

However, no assumed average revenue rates were of use when any one element for consideration preponderates over the rest : this was particularly the case with the calculations according to soils.

34. The great object was to find out the true assets of former years, and for this purpose the landlord's rent-roll was the basis of further enquiries, as well as the first step in the assessment. There were many reasons why the rent-rolls of adjacent villages should vary, but when the settlement officer could not assign them, he was entitled to a full explanation from the landlord.

Value and use of the rent-roll.

35. Many a proprietor would solemnly declare that his rent-roll correctly showed his receipts, but on further enquiry it would be found that he had assigned 200 or 300 kacha bighas rent free to kinsmen, servants, creditors, brahmins, &c., which had not been entered in the rent-roll.

Proprietor's explanation
not always reliable.

Another explanation of a suspiciously low rent-roll would be found in the fact that certain land had been recently thrown out of cultivation. This was not an uncommon device for evading the settlement officer's pertinent enquiries, and it was scarcely less practised than the ordinary one of giving written leases for less than the real rent.

If the rent-roll came up to the expectations which were formed of the village when it was visited, it was accepted, otherwise some or all of the tests detailed in para. 30 were applied.

36. Villages of the following descriptions were found the most difficult to assess :—

Village, most different to
assess.

I.—A village with a large extent of cultivation which was not supported by hamlets favourably situated. Here the distant fields would be neglected, owing, possibly, to a deficiency of water and manure, but it would be owing also to the increased labour which was demanded for their cultivation.

Tenants would not take fields half a mile off when they could cultivate nearer home; the distance detracted from the time devoted to their noonday rest, while it added to the labour of bringing the produce to the homestead.

II.—A village owned and cultivated by a Musulman fraternity, who were too indolent to work.

The question arose, could these men rouse themselves from their hereditary stupor? Go early in the morning to such a village and you would see no one in the fields: the village which you had just left was teeming with workmen; Kúrmís and Ahírs were watering, ploughing, and weeding. Should the difference in the habits of life of these cultivators affect the assessment? The answer was to be found in the

principles laid down by Sir Charles Wingfield in his letter No. 2116, dated the 23rd July 1863: "The assessment must be determined on general principles alike for all villages, whatever the caste of the inhabitants, but, as it is certain that a village peopled by some castes cannot pay a jamá that would be deemed light by others; a discretion is left to the settlement officer, on good reasons being shown, to reduce the legitimate demand of the State, &c., &c."

III.—A village where the land was intersected by ravines, or bordering on streams, such land was generally undulating, and it varied greatly in productiveness.

IV.—A village where the rents were chiefly paid in kind.

37. An idea of what can be produced by energy and enterprise may be found by a visit to the village of Bundagipur :—
A pattern village.

When I reached its border, I was amazed to think who could be the honest proprietor who dared to face the revised assessment. The explanation was readily found in the fact that the village had been declared rent free for ever.

38. In many instances, of course, a low rent-roll was as true as a very high one. For example, in Obrí, the site of the Sadr station, where the soil is "domat."
An inferior village.

The proprietor was an indigent Musulman without a spark of enterprise. He could not supply either water or manure: his village consisted of a few huts, the land was tilled chiefly by residents of Bara Banki, who were not permitted to carry their manure across their own village border. Here it was of no avail to point out that the adjacent villages of Pysár, Bara Banki, and Barail, were highly productive; that Obrí also possessed capabilities which had been neglected. The rent-roll was not accepted, and the result has been a marked improvement in the cultivation.

39. I would not pay much heed to the description of soil as classified by the native subordinates, for it was so difficult to discern one from the other that no two officials could agree; but I
Personal inspection of villages necessary.

laid the greatest stress on visiting each village, because by walking across the length and breadth of the cultivation, by noticing the luxuriance or poorness of the crops, the depth of the tanks, the facilities for sinking wells, and the nature of the uncultivated land, I could acquire a far more satisfactory idea of the capabilities of the village than by following the amín's classification, or by heeding the proprietor's lament that his soil was so bad.

40. I came to the conclusion that whatever native aid might be considered expedient, it should be consulted before and after the settlement officer revises the assessment, and not at the time that he is actually so employed. If a kanungo is present, the assessment will be either uniformly low, or, at any rate, unequal.

If a sadr munsarim is present, the tendency will be to assess too high.

Let the settlement officer revise his assessments sitting alone, and then invite extra assistant commissioners, sadr munsarims, kanungos, and proprietors to freely point out defects.

41. The greater the publicity of the new jamas between the declaring of them and the calling in of the kabulyats, and the more freely that the settlement officer listens to objections, the more equal and fair will be the incidence of the assessment.

42. Unless a settlement officer possesses a special aptitude for carrying the talukdárs with him in the execution of so difficult and delicate a measure as the revision of assessments, I would not recommend him to invite the aid of a talukdár's committee.*

It is extremely difficult for any man to be an unbiassed judge in matters which concern his own interest; it is hardly fair to place a talukdár in such a position; and, moreover, there is some apprehension of proprietors of a lower status misunderstanding the object of the committee. Some talukdárs already complain of being worried to exercise the influence which they are supposed to possess.

* This refers to Financial Commissioner's correspondence.

43. Objections to the assessments were of three kinds :—

Objections against the assessment.

I.—Where the proprietor honestly believed, or, at all events, hoped that he could prove, that the assessment would not leave him half the average assets of his village ;

II.—Where the proprietor imagined that his village should not bear a higher assessment than certain other villages which, in his opinion, were as good as his own ; and

III.—Where the proprietor by good luck or by successful deception had paid a very low revenue during the summary settlement, and now objected to the large increase, which brought his revenue on a level with that of others.

44. Objections were disposed of in open cutcherry.
How they were dealt with. The objector was required to bring his patwári and his rent-rolls.

Of two talukdárs who in the early part of the settlement objected and came with their papers, one was answered to his satisfaction by his own rent-rolls, the other was allowed a reduction.

The effect of the searching enquiry which was made in these cases was satisfactory and lasting; proprietors learnt that something more than a howl was required before the new amas could be reduced.

Of the second class, many objections were most unreasonable. Such, for instance, as those put forward by proprietors of the Daryabad and Nawabganj tahsils when they compared their jamas with those in the Rám Nagar tahsíl by Mr. Herbert Harington.

Now, making every allowance for the difference in the assessments for any one officer with another, it was quite manifest that in the Rám Nagar tahsíl (which lies entirely to the north of the Kalyáni, see para. 7), the facilities for irrigation were so far inferior to the rest of the district that the revenue rate must of necessity be lower.

The most discreditable objectors of the third class were Ruza Hosein and Mahomed Abid, talukdárs of Rudauli. I was not surprised at this, for whether in their tardy submission after the mutinies, or in their connivance in the attack in those days on our Rudauli tahsíl, or in filing palpably incorrect rent-rolls, they have uniformly sustained a character for a sullen opposition to our Government.

45. The summary revenue of the Bara Banki district was, exclusive of cesses, Rs. 8,42,618. Result of the assessment. By the revised assessments the revenue has been raised to Rs. 11,97,398, an increase of Rs. 3,54,780.—

The new jamas came into force on the following dates :—

In tahsíl	Nawabganj	...	September, 1865.
" "	Rámnagar	...	" 1866.
" "	Daryabad	...	" 1866.

46. It is sometimes asserted that one criterion of a fair assessment is that the revenue should be paid with regularity, but even this argument does not always apply. Punctuality in the payment of revenue.

For instance, a talukdár once represented to me the urgent necessity for the Government demand against him of Rs. 1,000 being postponed for two or three months. As upon enquiry I discovered that the talukdár was just then investing Rs. 8,000 in a mortgage, he was called upon for an explanation. The reply was given in all seriousness that the Government could easily wait for its money.

Now, although a judicious postponement of the Government demand will often save a proprietor from embarrassment, there is no doubt that the punctual payment of revenue is generally held to be contingent on private interests. The most prosperous villages are those settled with Kurmi proprietors, and they find no difficulty in paying their revenue, but the reverse of this picture is to be found in a coparcenary body of Musulmans.

47. The revenue can never be easily collected unless Fair trial demanded of Collectors. constant attention be paid to the state of coparcenary villages.

In those valuable directions to settlement officers and collectors published by the Government, North-Western Provinces, there are ample instructions to meet every case, and if officers would only follow these instead of their own devices, revised assessments would have a fairer trial than they sometimes have.

I deprecate all irregular interference between landlord and tenant, and all attempts to bolster up the revised assessments by "adjusting" rent; but I assert that the collector cannot maintain too intimate a knowledge of the manner in which a lambardár discharges his trust.

At the regular settlement the most substantial men of the community are selected for the office of lambardár.

If one of these men should prove unworthy of his position and squander the revenue paid by his sharers, he should be got rid of before he ruins the whole village. In fact, on each occasion of a tahsildar reporting a balance, the Collector should read para. 35 of Directions to Collectors, and set to work to "*ascertain the cause of default.*"

Let me not be supposed to encourage the dismissal of a lambardar except on well-established incapacity, otherwise sharers will themselves default, and lay the blame on their representatives; but what I mean is this, that there are lambardárs, who, being unworthy of their position, take advantage of the well known aversion which Collectors have to frequent changes in the office of lambardár, and these men must be watched, and the more they are looked after, the more readily will the revenue be collected with satisfaction to all parties.

The principles upon which the assessment of this district was made, were approved of by His Excellency the Viceroy in his Foreign Secretary's letter No. 46, of 3rd February, 1866, in the following words: "The remarks by Major Chamier on his principles and mode of procedure in assessment are interesting, and prove the great care bestowed by him on one of the most responsible and important duties which devolve on a Deputy Commissioner."

Remarks of Government of India.

CHAPTER II.

THE REGULAR SETTLEMENT.

PART II.—Judicial.

49. During the summary settlement the Bara Banki district was known to contain 2,110 villages; it has been now demarcated into 1,595, of which 510 have been decreed to talukdárs, 543 in zemindári, and 542 in imperfect pattidári tenure.

50. It was first necessary for the settlement officer and the assistant settlement officer to determine to whom the superior rights in the villages belonged; after that, claims to groves, shares, sár, &c., were disposed of by the extra assistant commissioners and the sadr munsarims.

In the adjudication of rights, claims pertaining to different villages, if connected with each other, were heard at the same time, and great care was taken not to detain parties unnecessarily. A reasonable number of cases were fixed for each day, and regular hours were kept.

51. One result of punctual attendance in court was that vakíls appeared in most cases, though many of them resided at Lucknow, 18 miles distant, for they were satisfied that suits would be heard on the days fixed. Although all classes were advised not to employ vakíls, no opposition was offered to their doing so. Indeed, it seemed hard that parties should be harshly discouraged from obtaining the best advice within their means when valuable rights in land were being determined once and for ever. That many were impoverished by the exorbitant fees taken by the vakíls there is too much reason to fear; for this, however, there was no remedy, and not even the satisfaction that such heavy expenses diminished litigation in hopeless suits.

52. Under the native rule the tenure of most zemindári villages resembled that of a t'aluká. Zemindári tenures under the native Government. The most intelligent, influential, or daring member of the community entered into engagements with the chakladár and became responsible for the payment of the revenue. He appropriated the profits, or sustained the loss on his contract, while his sharers contented themselves with "sír"; in other words, with a portion of the profits rather less than their legal shares.

This arrangement was sound and well-suited to the times, inasmuch as its principal element was strength; for one influential proprietor was better able to resist the encroachment of his powerful neighbours than a number of petty sharers. It was from the circumstance of one sharer appearing as proprietor that we found deeds of mortgage executed by only one individual; and, therefore, the courts would not ignore such transactions solely on the grounds that the signatures of all the sharers were not affixed.

53. But when the courts were called upon to determine whether such possession of "sír" entitled the holder to his legal share, there was a wide difference of opinion. Difficulty in deciding shares in a zemindári.

Some officers were of opinion that as the holder of the engagements had borne the burden of the day when loss was more frequent than gain, the same system should continue under the superior advantages of our rule; that, strictly speaking, as the "sír" holders had not taken their shares within the period of limitation, their claims to share were barred; that the possession of the sharers was adverse to those who had only held "sír."

54. Many cases were decided on this principle in the early part of the settlement according to the Ruling of the Financial Commissioner. the Financial Commissioner's ruling in the case of Mehndi Hosein *versus* Akber Ali (Selected Case of 1866). The Financial Commissioner [Mr. Davies] remarked, it is hereshown "that possession has hitherto been quite at variance with law and custom. The person who has managed the estate on behalf of the co-sharers, and entered into engagements for payment of the land revenue, has kept all the profits to himself and failed to account to the co-sharers."

The Financial Commissioner held such possession to be adverse to the "sir" holders, and declared their claims to full shares to be barred by limitation.

Again, in Dundiamau, the Financial Commissioner recorded that "he fully believed that the possession of sir and nankár in the nawabí kept alive the title to a share * * *"; that in the sense of the people the sir holders were equitably entitled to the recovery of their shares, but still the statute of limitation could not be denied to the shareholder who had managed to retain and appropriate to his own purposes the profits of the estate.

55. Latterly it was ruled that the possession of "sir" did entitle the holder to a decree for his share. The possession was not considered adverse because the "sir" holder possessed the right, though dormant, of separating his share.

56. In the Husupur Tanda case, the Financial Commissioner [Mr. Davies] held that as no prescriptive custom was established obliterating the rights of co-sharers the legal shares still existed; and he observed: "The transformation of an undivided estate held in joint-proprietorship is, in fact, a confiscation and a violent deprivation of the coparceners of their civil rights, and can only be effected by an extreme stretch of a despotic prerogative."

These remarks combated the principle which had been laid down by the Commissioner, that as the estate had always been a joint undivided one, the shares claimed could not be decreed.

57. The case of the Kyampur estate was exactly in point, whether a property hitherto undivided was now divisible.

The plaintiff Himmud Bahadur, who was a cousin, once removed, of the defendant Nowrung Singh, claimed the whole estate, consisting of 15 villages, as the eldest son of the eldest branch, and he would not admit defendant's right to any share, because no shares had ever existed.

In appeal, the Commissioner (Mr. Capper) ruled that "all history shows us that the practice of dividing Rájput estates in this province has been very general on occasion arising, and in this case sufficient occasion has occurred. Law and equity seem alike to proclude the maintenance of Nowrung Singh to the exclusion of the elder branch represented by Himmud Bahadur, while, though law might, perhaps, warrant a decree for the sale-title in favour of Himmud Bahadur, the circumstances of Nowrung Singh's long possession would hardly justify such an order in equity." The Commissioner decreed three-fourths to Himmud Bahadur and one-fourth to Nowrung Singh.

The Officiating Financial Commissioner (Mr. Stewart Reid) held that the Commissioner "was not competent to order a division when the appellant directly asserted that the estate was indivisible."

58. In my opinion, the following good reasons could be urged in favour of the former principle :—(1.) As we were deciding cases on the status of ancient times, we should uphold that status; (2.) The law of limitation would appear to oppose a decree for a share, for as the present claimants, and, probably, several generations before them, had succeeded only to "sír," the property had assumed the distinctive features of a principality, and was now impartible; (3.) So little desire was there to depart from the long-established tenure that, at the summary settlement made immediately after the annexation, the coparceners in many villages did not take up their shares though entered in the khewat; and even at the regular settlement, many compromised their claims for shares by taking a moderate quantity of "sír," while others preferred their claims to share only lest the right of asserting them thereafter should be denied them. We may give those immediately concerned in this matter the credit of knowing their own interests. Indeed, to my thinking, those villages will thrive the best under our rule in which the coparceners have not yielded to the temptation of demanding their legal shares; for no sooner is there dissension amongst sharers, then the worry and cost of obtaining a division of profits are found to more than counterbalance the small increase of income derivable from the full share.

59. The principle of declaring that the possession of "sír" entitled the holder to his full share was best defended, I think, on the grounds,—(1) that a limitation of twelve years (the limitation in force in the Oudh Settlement Courts) was too short a criterion of custom over-ruling rights heritable by law; (2) that it could not be ascertained how far the existing state of things owed its origin to the free and unreserved consent of the sharers; and (3), that under the changes and vicissitudes of the native rule, discontented sharers had opportunities of taking their full rights, whilst the decrees of our courts would close the door against them in perpetuity.

60. A sub-settlement may be defined to be a tenure under which those persons, or the representatives of those persons who were in proprietary possession of the village, when it became incorporated with the t'aluká, are secured in their right to manage the village and enjoy the profits subject to the payment of the Government revenue plus a certain percentage to the t'alukdár. This description of suit caused more trouble to the settlement courts, more anxiety to the t'alukdár, and more distress, fancied or real, to the under-proprietors than any other kind tried in the settlement courts.

61. Prior to the passing of Act XXVI. of 1866 claims to sub-settlements were decided on their own merits. They were only successful where it was proved that the claimants had, by virtue of their proprietary right, and in defiance of the pressure of the superior owner, retained the management of the village and enjoyed the profits.

The sum paid by them to the t'alukdár might have been fixed, or it might have varied, according to the circumstances of each case; but no suit was dismissed on the grounds that the profits fell below a certain ideal standard. Indeed, the claimants might appeal to the tenacity with which they had clung to a nearly hopeless position as evidence at least of the belief they themselves had in the genuineness of the rights asserted.

The appellate courts of the Settlement Commissioner and Chief Commissioner, and subsequently the Financial Commissioner (when first appointed), so narrowly scrutinized each case that false or even weak claims had no chance of success.

62. In March 1866, Mr. Strachey arrived as Chief Commissioner, and by August of the same year his measures and deliberations had culminated in the passing of Act XXVI., 1866. From the correspondence published in the Blue book on this subject, it would appear that legislation became necessary owing to Mr. Davies' decision in the Morar Khera case; but in his letter to Government, published at page 387 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated September 1st, 1866, Mr. Strachey represented the act to be one part of an arrangement with the t'alukdárs when the subject of rights of occupancy in Oudh and the question of sub-settlements were disposed of at the same time.

The main provisions of the Act were—(1) that the claimants should show that they were in proprietary possession when the village was incorporated with the t'aluka; (2) that such possession extended over the whole area claimed; (3) that they held the lease by virtue of their proprietary right; (4) that their profits were not less than 12 per cent. of the gross rental; (5) that they could show the requisite degree of continuousness defined in rule 3 of the schedule.

63. Claimants often found that although the fourth and fifth conditions really existed, they could not formally prove those issues in court, thus their claims fell through.

How claims were affected
by the Act.

The third condition looked formidable, but practically its effect was nothing where the first and second points were established.

64. The Act was admitted to be favourable to t'alukdars; they instantly saw that few sub-settlements could be decreed, and, as Mr. Strachey remarked in his minute on this Act, they were "satisfied."

Contentment of the
T'alukdárs.

65. It was some time, however, before the claimants realized the fact that decrees acted upon for two years were found to be contrary to rules framed under a political necessity, and they would not, or could not, understand that they had been "placed in a position very much better than any it was possible that the law would have assigned to them if the compromise had not been made."

Claimants dissatisfied.

They would not take into consideration the benefits of a right of occupancy conceded to others who were not claiming a sub-settlement.

66. The presence of a sub-proprietor as the manager of the village was most irritating to the t'alukdar, and the experience of the summary settlement showed that they were constantly seeking the protection of our courts, and that some such provision as that in section 14 of the Oudh Rent Act would have been required; so it was well that sub-settlements were almost done away with, in accordance with Lord Canning's opinion that it was "a bad principle to create two classes of recognised proprietors in one estate."

Sub-settlements during Summary Settlement.

67. There was no little difference of opinion as to the mode in which claims to sub-settlements should be decided when preferred by members of the same clan as the t'alukdár.

Peculiar claims to sub-settlement.

The issues arose,—(1) were the claimants in possession of the proprietary right at the time the village was incorporated in the t'aluká?

(2.) If their rights had no origin independent of the t'alukdár, could they be decreed a sub-settlement?

(3) Were they given the lease as kinsmen of the t'alukdár; in other words, should not the claims be treated after the manner of claims to maintenance preferred by other near relations of the t'alukdár.

The argument that as the rájah only acquired the estate with the aid of these kinsmen, therefore they had a right co-existent with his, would have had much weight, had the

clansmen only asserted a heritable title; but inasmuch as they claimed a right to alienate their villages without consulting the t'alukdár, it was ruled that under Act XXVI, 1866, a title to sub-settlement could not "accrue by prescription from long pakka holding allowed by the t'alukdár "where independent origin was not made out."

68. Rájah Sarabjít Singh, T'alukdár of Rámnagar,
Exceptional case of Rájah Sarabjít Singh. and the head of the Raikwár clan of Thákurs.

His father, Rájah Goorbux, who is still alive, possessed great hereditary influence in, and had generally engaged for, certain whole parganahs; at all events, for a cluster of some 300 villages. This old man was late in submitting himself after the rebellion, and consequently lost all his villages. His son, however, received a sanad at the summary settlement for 102 villages.

Para. 10 of Foreign Secretary's letter No. 46, of 3rd February 1866, referred to this case:—

"Adverting to Major Chamier's remark as to the claim of Rájah Goorbux having been taken up by the Chief Commissioner in favour of his son, His Excellency in Council presumes that you did not find any ground for recommending that the case should be reconsidered."

Subsequently, the Financial Commissioner (Mr. Davies) decreed to the son 20 per cent of the profits of those villages which, but for his father's rebellion, would have formed part of his estate under the T'alukdárí Settlement, and in which he could prove a co-existing right. The Act which reduced the number of sub-settlements in Oudh was held not to apply to these villages.

The zemindárs considered the decision to be a great grievance, because it was not called for on the grounds that the villages (102) already in the Rájah's sanad were insufficient to maintain his position; but it must be admitted that if Rájah Goorbux's submission had not been so protracted, they would most probably have lost their villages under Act XXVI. of 1866.

The zemindárs referred to in this case were principally Raikwárs, *i. e.*, of the same clan as the Rájah.

It is from this decision that the number of sub-settlements in return No. 4 for the Rámnagar tahsíl is so large as 108.

One noteworthy result of Act XXVI. of 1866 was the abolition of the village community. The bond which fastened this “organized patriarchical society and assemblage of co-proprietors” was severed, and blended interests in an entire village were made to give way to separate proprietorship in a portion. To this it may be said that the general tendency of our Government is to make persons independent of each other, and to turn proprietorship in common into separate proprietorship; that Section 3 of Act XIX. 1863 provides that every recorded sharer has a right to claim partition of his share, and that every day’s experience shows that the position which a lambardár or representative shareholder possesses is so strong, that if the position be abused the sharers have no alternative but to break up the joint-proprietorship. This is all very true; but this answer only applies to coparcenary bodies which are not village communities.

With the abolition of sub-settlement, village communities disappear.

The village community has been described (Mayne’s Ancient Law) to be something more than a brotherhood of relatives, and more than an association of partners: “It is an “organised society, and, besides providing for the management “of the common fund, it seldom fails to provide, by a complete “staff of functionaries, for internal government, for police, for “the administration of justice, and for the appointment of “public taxes and duties.”

It has been considered “the least indestructible institution of a society which never willingly surrenders any one “of its usages to innovations. Conquests and revolutions seem “to have swept over it without disturbing or displacing it, and “the most beneficent systems of government in India have “always been those which have recognized it as the basis of “administration.”

The strongholds of this ancient institution were found in certain villages of each t’aluka where combination was essen-

tial, but the political necessity under which Act XXVI. of 1866 was passed, has swept away in a day the village community.

70. Decrees for *sír* were given on the following principles :—

Claim to "*sír*" of *t'alukas*.

"*Sír*" was held to be that land which was left to the proprietor at the time that he either conveyed his rights to another, or was ousted from his position as a payer of Government revenue.

Claimants were not called upon to prove that the land claimed as "*sír*" had been held by them by virtue of their proprietary right; it was sufficient for them to prove their former ownership, and that they paid rent "at a rate lower than that paid by ordinary cultivators of the same class with themselves."

A distinction was drawn between "*sír*" in a village mortgaged to a *t'alukdár* and in that which he had purchased. In the former case, a heritable and transferable right was decreed; in the latter, a heritable right only, unless the "*sír*" had been expressly excluded from the sale.

71. The Financial Commissioner's judgment in the case of Bissesur Bux and Sheodarshan Singh referred to a mortgaged village, and it was there ruled that an individual or community possessing a heritable and transferable right in the whole village might alienate the greater portion of it and yet retain under agreement his "*sír*" land. This agreement, however, was rarely, if ever, expressed in the deed of mortgage, but it was tacitly admitted by the *t'alukdar* that the mortgagor had a pressing lien on his property sufficient for his maintenance.

72. The decision of rights and interests in groves was not attended with much trouble, nor were the disputes rancorous.

73. Settlement Commissioner's Circular No. 63 of 1863 was our guide on the subject. It assumed that the tenure of groves was capable of being classified under one of four classes.

The first related to the grove planted by a person who at the time of planting it, was possessed of the proprietary right in the village.

The second related to the grove planted on land purchased from the proprietor.

In the third case a proprietor of a village may have voluntarily made over to some person other than a mere cultivator a piece of land on which to plant a grove. Under the two first heads, the instructions naturally were that the owners of the groves had an indefeasible right to the land and the trees.

The right of property in the third class was to be maintained according to the local custom, whatever that might be.

The fourth class, which was the most numerous and the most important, was governed by the following rule: Clause V., para. 3,—“The grove may have been planted by a common cultivator by permission of the proprietor, and such cultivator may or may not have paid rent for the land. In such cases the occupancy of the trees must follow the occupancy of the land, and if the cultivator is turned out of the latter, he will lose all interest in the former.”

74. In most of the t'alukas the right to cut down, sell, or mortgage the trees without the t'alukdar's consent was not conceded to or demanded by the tenants, while the t'alukdar was declared entitled to one-fourth of the price fetched by the sale of the trees. In other t'alukas such restrictions were considered undignified and illiberal.

The two customs indicated, in some measure, the nature of the treatment which the tenants received. Indeed, so arbitrary was the rule of one or two of the t'alukdars during the summary settlement, that tenants hardly dared to resort to our courts.

75. The object of the circular was to maintain things as we found them at annexation, but under the free powers of ejectment which are given to the landlord by the Oudh Rent Act, the tenure

Mention of groves in the Wajibuluruz

Tenure of groves affected by the Oudh Rent Act.

of groves of class IV. lies at the mercy of the landlord, and this result has arisen not because it is a new thing in Oudh to be able to eject tenants, but because the powers of ejectment hitherto dormant are now largely exercised.

If any system could have been devised by which tenants could have retained possession of their groves on the bare condition of their keeping them up to the standard existing at settlement, it would have gone far towards postponing the destruction of these fine groves.

76. All rights relating to irrigation from tanks, jhíls, and streams, have, it is believed, been determined, whether disputed or not. Every effort was made to render the "wajibulurz" a perfect record in this respect, in order that parties interested might have less reason for asserting their rights by acts of violence.

Affrays regarding irrigation are naturally more frequent than for the possession of land, because the water is carried away before the courts can interfere.

77. Notwithstanding the exertions made by the courts to leave no rights undetermined, yet it was discovered, when the preparation of khateonís was commenced, that many disputes remained as to whose pattí certain fields belonged. It then became necessary to induce one of the parties concerned to file a suit.

78. It is not easy to define a kasbah. Major MacAndrew, Settlement Officer of Rae Bareli, describes it as "something between a village and a town." I prefer the definition given by Mr. Capper in a judgment relating to rights in kasbah Amethí, of the Lucknow district. :—

"It would take a great deal of clear proof to convince this court that the zemindári title of any one individual or family to the lands of a metropolis kasbah was ever acknowledged. A kasbah is a Mussulman settlement in a defensible

“ military position, generally on the site of an ancient Hindú head quarter town or port, where, for mutual protection, the Musulmans who had over-run and seized the proprietary of the surrounding villages resided, where the foudar and his troops, the parganah kanungo and chaudhri, the m’afti, kázi, and high dignitaries lived, and, as must be the case, when the wealth and power of the Moslem sect was collected in one spot, a large settlement of Syuds, mosques, durgas, &c., sprung up. As a rule, there was but little land attached, and that was chiefly planted with fruit groves and held free of rent, whilst each man really had a freehold of the yard, *i. e.*, of his house and the land occupied by his servants and followers, and so the assertion became fact that each man of note was a zemindár of his holding.”

Without doubt many will be found to be owners of land within the village site who do not possess an orchard or a bis-wá of land outside it, but the reverse of this would only be found where the owner of the grove or cultivated land has subsequently obtained a footing in the kasbah by mortgage or purchase.

The designation of “ chaks” has not been used in this district in connection with kasbahs, because the word “ chak” conveys the idea of plots lying together within an imaginary ring-fence, whereas fields belonging to any one proprietor are generally situated in various parts of the village.

79. The right to engage with the Government for the payment of revenue in kasbahs was decreed to the claimant who could show the longest possession of the kabulyat based on the proprietary right in some portion of the kasbah.

Claims relating to kasbahs. Claims for shares in kasbahs were of the most puzzling nature, and as for the Kintúr cases the claimants themselves could not state their claims with precision until the Sadr Munsarim, Mahomed Ahsun, prepared the statement, of which a translation is given in Appendix B.

80. There were not many decisions based on sijjils, *i. e.*, judgments of the courts of the late native Government.

Sijjils.

The most remarkable case was that of Jawad Ali *versus* Suratjít Singh and Sudharí Singh, in which the Financial

Commissioner (Mr. Davies) decreed the village of Pursa to Jawad Ali, son of Rájah Imdád Ali. The holders of the summary settlement were the defendants, Surajbans Thákurs, and they had been in possession for years.

Jawad Ali's claim was based on a deed of sale from those Mahomedan proprietors who had mortgaged the village to the Thákurs; the sijjil found that the sale was a valid one. It was observed, however, from the sijjil that the Thákurs would not attend the amín's court.

Judicial work performed. 81. Up to the 30th June 1870, the following claims had been decided:—

Proprietary rights in entire villages	...	3,150
For shares	... ..	6,541
For sub-settlement	... ..	938
For "sír"	... ..	4,092
Miscellaneous	... ..	9,328
Making a total of		24,049

leaving undecided only 19 claims.

82. The Financial Commissioner's court was so anxious that all claims to rights in land should be fully determined that applications for review of judgment were freely taken. Claimants were naturally not slow in making the most of the practice.

I give two examples, not by any means solitary cases: in one the applications were unsuccessful, in the other the orders of the lower courts were reversed.

Debídín claimed a sub-settlement of the village of "Seraie Moghul"; on the 15th May 1868, Mr. Butts, Assistant Settlement Officer, decreed it; on the 13th August 1868, Mr. Ouseley, Commissioner, confirmed it; on the 13th March 1869, Financial Commissioner confirmed it; on the 6th October 1869, Mr. Capper, Officiating Financial Commissioner, rejected application for review; on the 23rd March 1870, General Barrow rejected a second application for review.

The Mahārājah's severe illness and death terminated any further proceedings.

In the other case, Mirza Kudrut-ul-lah Beg claimed the village of Bairanamau by mortgage.

In review appeal he asserted for the first time that the village had been sold to him, and he eventually obtained a decree as purchaser.

83. Suits for rent free lands were not numerous owing to the first few decisions being unfavourable to the claimants; a grant which derived its origin entirely from the favour of the proprietor of the village was not maintained against his will on the bare ground of long possession; the claimant was required to show that his possession was adverse to the proprietor, or that the grant was made in perpetuity.

Claims to rent-free lands. It was one thing for a proprietor to grant a bīgah of land free of rent, when he knew he could exercise his power of ejecting the grantee at any moment, but it is quite another thing to say now to the grantor, "whereas you did not exercise your right during the 12 years preceding limitation the grantee has acquired a right to hold the land rent free for ever."

It was most reasonable in determining rights in a newly acquired province like Oudh, that some regard should be paid to the fact that our decrees would give a fixity of tenure which was wholly unknown under the native Government, lest in attempting to correct the injustice of former days we should create an injustice of our own. The principle upon which we decided was subsequently confirmed by Financial Commissioner's Selected Case No. V. 1868, where the courts were required to determine "whether the tenure was created with the intention that it should be maintained during the pleasure of the grantor or during the performance of some specific service, religious or secular, or as a permanent right whether of property or occupancy."

84. The nánkār which was payable or deducted from the royal revenues (mujrái daftar muállá,) was of two kinds :—

(1.) "Nánkár dehí" was, as its name imports, that portion of the profits of a village which was left to the proprietor.

The revenue payable by the proprietor represented the full assets of the village minus "sír" and "nánkár."

There was no fixed rate at which "sír" and "nánkár" could be recognized : they were limited partly by the cupidity and influence of the proprietor, and partly by the zeal, honesty, or depravity of the chakladár.

(2.) Nánkár "ismi" (in the name of) or "tunkhaye" (the wages of) was the allowance made to individuals such as kanungoes, or assigned to charitable purposes. This nánkár was paid by the chakladár and debited in the accounts which he rendered to the finance minister.

There was a third description of nánkár which was recognized at the palace.

These were irregular allowances which had their origin in the favour of the chakladár, they were called "ryátí," i. e., by favour.

CHAPTER III.

85. Mr. Williams' report on the census taken on 1st February 1869 furnished the following information :—
 General condition of the people.

86. The total population amounted to 875,376, equal to 649 persons per square mile. In relative density, Bara Banki stood second on the list, Lucknow being the first. Of the whole population, 64·7 were found to be adults, and, as regard sexes, 51·4 to be males.

87. There were 748,061 Hindús to 127,315 Mahomedans; the former were 85·4 per cent. of the population, the latter only 14·5.

Here again Bara Banki had the largest percentage of Mahomedans next to Lucknow.

Of 43 talukdárs 23 were Mahomedans. The principal Mahomedan towns were declared to be Rudauli, Zaidpur, Mussauli, Rusauli, Fatehpur, Sydunpur, Bansa.

88. The agricultural parganahs, with a population over 500 souls to the square mile, were,—

Partabganj	...	...	...	683
Satrikh	...	...	...	525
Bado Sarai	...	...	...	571
Muhammadpur	...	...	...	534
Súrajpur	...	...	...	687
Mawai Maholára	...	...	...	603
Basorhi	...	...	...	675

Of the Hindús 58·3 were agricultural, and likewise 28·1 of the Mahomedans. On the whole population the percentages were :—

Hindús agricultural.	Hindús non-agricultural.	Mahomedans agricultural.	Mahomedans non-agricultural.
49·8	35·6	4·1	10·5

Bara Banki was one of the four districts in which females exceeded males among agricultural Mahomedans. There were 3·6 cultivated acres per agricultural male adult.

Division of landed property among castes.

89. The regular settlement left the landed property apportioned as follows:—

Thákurs	...	...	...	548	villages.
Brahmins	...	...	...	67	"
Kaeths	...	...	...	84	"
Other Hindús	...	...	...	147	"
Mussalmans	...	...	...	749	"
Total	...	...	...	1,595	villages.

Cultivating castes.

90. The principal cultivators were found to be :—

Kurmís	...	...	...	...	134,687
Ahírs	...	...	...	...	96,857
Káchís	...	...	...	...	16,064
Lodhs	...	...	...	...	27,032
Pasís	...	...	...	...	74,303
Chamárs	...	...	...	...	44,268
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	70,355
Thákurs	...	...	...	...	32,219
Mussalmans	...	...	...	...	...

The three first classes are by far the most industrious. Ahírs are found in excess of other cultivators in the low land bordering on the Gogra, because the pasturage there is

abundant. The ghee made in the Terai is considered particularly good, and is sought for in large quantities on occasions of marriages or other great gatherings.

Of the numbers given, most of the three first are probably agriculturists; of the rest many followed other professions.

Staple products.

91. The staple products are, -

Of the kharíf,—

Rice.

Sawán.

Indian corn.

Of the hewat,—

Kodon.

Másh.

Moth.

Bajrá.

Joár.

Indigo.

Múng.

Urd.

and of the rabí,—

Wheat.

Sugarcane.

Barley.

Gram.

Peas.

Arhar.

92. The system of ploughing, sowing, reaping, and threshing will not be described here, for it differs in no respect from that followed in other districts of the North-West. Information on this subject has already been furnished in the Unao Settlement Report.

Why the system of agriculture is not explained.

93. But as sugarcane is more largely grown here than in most districts of Oudh, an account of the way in which it is produced may be interesting: -

The cultivation of sugarcane.

Sugarcane is raised from cuttings six inches in length, which are planted out eight inches apart during the months of Phágun, Chait, Baisákh. The field has been previously ploughed three or four times and irrigated once. In ten months the crop is fit to be cut.

During this interval it has been weeded and irrigated as often as occasion required, but beyond being watched from pigs and deer (if there are any in the neighbourhood) it has caused little anxiety.

There is a kind of sugarcane called "sáli" which is not watered. This appears to be inferior and liable to flower. From this and other reasons it certainly produces less saccharine matter than the sugarcane which is watered. I have been unable to ascertain any satisfactory reason for the sugarcane flowering.

Cost and produce per
acre.

94. The cost of cultivating the superior kinds is here given for one acre:—

Purchase of cuttings and ploughings	...	Rs.	8	0	0
Manure	...	„	4	0	0
Sowing, weeding, and irrigating	...	„	22	0	0
Reaping	...	„	1	0	0
Pressing	...	„	8	0	0
Rent of land	...	„	10	0	0
Preparation of “ráab”	...	„	3	0	0
Total	...	„	56	0	0

The produce, twenty-four pakka maunds of treacle,*being saleable at the rate of Rs. 3 per pakka maund, is worth Rs. 72; this gives a profit of Rs. 16 per acre. There are ten different kinds of sugarcane. The best is known by the name of "rumwi."

95. The sugarcane is pressed in a "kolhú" or rough mill formed out of the trunk of a tree, which is fixed into the ground, the upper part is scooped out, and in this basin the sharpened end of a anchor is made to revolve by bullock-power. The stalks, cut into pieces a foot long, are thrown into the basin, and the juice oozes out through a hole below into a "nánd" or earthen vessel; the pressed stalks are spread out on open platforms and watered; the juice leaking from these is called "paniha"; one-third of the pure juice and two-thirds of the adulterated are then poured into the cauldron. In three hours twenty seers of treacle (ráab) are produced, the treacle is emptied by ladles into other cauldrons to cool, and then packed in earthen jars for the market. The fuel for the fire consists of the dried leaves and stalks of the sugarcane, the stalks having been dried in the sun after the juice has been pressed out of them; in cloudy weather mills are stopped for want of this fuel.

One mill gives occupation to four pairs of bullocks and 15 men during the 18 hours that the work is going on. Seven pakka maunds of juice are pressed, and about three pakka maunds of treacle made, so that an acre of sugarcane is disposed of in eight or nine days.

96. The cultivation of sugarcane depends upon the price of wheat in January and February and the prospects of the ripening rabí crops; if grain is likely to be cheap, a larger extent of land is taken up for sugarcane.

Area to be sown with sugarcane depends upon the stock of wheat.

It is pleasant to visit a "kolhu" early in the morning during the month of January: it is a village gathering of all classes, where all appear cheerful; those who are not working are enjoying the huge fire.

97. The rotation of crops is not carried out on any known principles, but on the knowledge gained by experience. For instance, agriculturists are satisfied that 'dhán' thrives well after wheat; "másh" after sugarcane, wheat after gram or "másh," "arhar" after wheat or "másh," gram after "arhar," and sugarcane after wheat.

Rotation of crops.

98. The falling of rain in the month of "Chait," which is seldom the case, is considered by zemindárs to be very good for the production of grain, and especially for cotton; if Jaith and Baisákh be very warm, and hot winds blow throughout these months, the prospects of the crops are good, and sufficient rain during the rainy season is expected.

The signs of the times.

The first day of "Asárh" (Puraiwa Buddee) should be very warm; if it be so, and there be neither rain nor clouds that day, the zemindárs consider it a good omen for sufficient rains in the other months of the rainy season.

Thundering, drizzling, and raining on the fifth day of "Asárh" are considered by the zemindárs to be sure signs of good crops as well as of sufficient rain.

On "Páranmasi "Asárh," i. e., last day of the month, a "puja," called "Byas Puja," takes place, and on the same day flags are hoisted up in the towns and villages at sunset for the purpose of ascertaining the direction of the wind; if it blows from the south-east they consider it a bad omen, but if it blows from any other quarter they consider it propitious: this custom is generally known as "Puwun Puricha."

A westerly wind in the month of "Sáwan" is considered favourable for the crops.

If it thunders at midnight on "Sáwan suddi" 7th, it is considered a sign of drought and famine.

The prospects of the crops depend on the fall of rain in the month of Bhádon, and on the direction of the wind. If it is westerly it is considered inauspicious, for it is found by experience that when wind blows in that direction the fall of rain will be scanty and the crops in the field will dry up.

The fall of rain in the month of "Kuár" is held to be propitious, as it benefits the crops and causes diseases to disappear.

The flowering of the sugarcane crop is considered by some zemindárs to be a bad omen, so much so that some burn it, some give it to their cattle.

99. The superstitions of zemindárs are without number.

Superstitions. In one village crops were allowed to wither although a tank close by was full of water.

They could not take this water because on the last occasion of its having been used, many years ago, the village was burnt down.

In many villages no attempt is made to sink pakka wells, because former attempts failed.

With great difficulty I induced Runjít Singh, Subadar Bahadur of the Baillie Guard, to make one more attempt, but the result was that the first well seemed so far beyond his expectations that he built two others, and yet this was a village of which it was commonly believed that a "pakka" well could not be made in it.

100. When there is an early fall of rain, *i. e.*, before the time for sowing has arrived, the fields receive an extra ploughing which is considered to be very advantageous, otherwise the sowing of the seed follows the first ploughing without any interval.

Each field should be ploughed three times, but for the inferior crops the soil only gets the slight scraping that one turn of the light Indian plough can give it. This has been justly styled a mere tickling of the soil.

101. Irrigation is carried on chiefly from wells and tanks; with the former "purs," or large leather buckets, are used; with the latter "berhís," or baskets. A "pur" holds about 28 gallons, a "berhí" about five gallons.

In the low land bordering on the Terai the water is raised from wells either with a bucket suspended by a rope to one end of a long pole ("dhenkís"), or by two buckets suspended at either end of a rope passed over a wheel ("charkhi").

This last method is, perhaps, the most laborious that the ingenuity of man has yet invented.

The area which can be irrigated in one day is as follows :—

		Rood.	Pole.
From a well by ' pur '	...	1	0
„ by " dhenki "	...	0	10
„ by " charkhí "	...	0	35
„ tank (two lifts)	...	3	0

The cost is about Rs. 4 per acre from a well and Rs. 2-8-0 from a tank. Although irrigation from a tank is cheaper and more expeditious than from a well, still the superior advantages of irrigation from a well are so certain as to admit of no dispute. Why this is the case the people cannot tell; the conjectures of settlement officers are various.

Some find a solution in the fact that water from the well is delivered more slowly than from the tank, and therefore it soaks well into the ground; others think that the salts of the earth are in greater abundance in well water, and, therefore, the soil is more invigorated than by tank water.

102. From the time that the seed is sown until it is
The anxieties of a cultivator. stored the cultivator is burdened with unceasing anxiety.

When the seed has been sown, there is fear that the rainfall should be excessive and the seed should rot; when the crop appears, there is fear of its being trodden down by wild animals or destroyed by frost; when the crop is about to ripen, if the weather is cloudy there is fear of blight; and then there is the last, but not the least, anxiety, that the crops may be destroyed by hail, of which there is generally one heavy fall at the time that wheat is nearly ripe. The anxiety, however, does not cease with the reaping of the crop, for it has to be threshed out in the open air, and is often injured by a fall of rain.

103. Experiments made in 1865 under the orders of
The produce of an acre of land. the Chief Commissioner proved that an acre of good soil sown with wheat and irrigated from a well would produce about 20 pakka maunds, or 28 bushels; if irrigated from a tank the crop would be two or three maunds less.

A maund of seed is required to sow an acre.

104. A table is appended giving some general information as to the cultivation of the different crops.
Average profit on a cultivated acre,

It would appear at first sight that the profits of the cultivator are under-stated, but if the share of the Government should be, as propounded by some, one-sixth of the produce, these calculations appear very nearly correct:—

Description.	When sown.	When reaped.	Produce in maunds.	Average price received by tenant.	Cost of production.	Profit.	Rent of field.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.	
Wheat ...	October...	March ..	19	38 6	27 4	11 2	11	
Barley ...	" "	" "	14·16	18 0	14 0	4 0	6	
Arhar ...	August	" "	9·24	12 0	5 2	6 14	4	
Peas ...	October...	February	12·32	17 2	9 2	8 0	4	Col. 8 is included in column 6. Kodon is generally sown with arhar, so the cost of producing it is not clearly known. The market rate paid by consumers is one to two seers less than the rates shown in column 5.
Dhán ...	August ..	September	17·24	22 0	14 0	8 0	5	
Kodon ...	August ..	September	14·16	10 10	5 0	5 10	4	
Gram ...	October..	March ...	11·8	16 0	10 0	6 0	5	
Indian corn	August ...	September	12·32	16 0	12 12	3 14	4	
Moth ..	July ..	December	8·	13 5	6 12	6 9	4	
Másh ...	" "	" "	8·	13 5	8 8	4 13	6	
Múng ...	" "	" "	3·8	8 0	5 6	2 10	4	
Jundrí ...	August ...	" "	8·16	12 0	7 0	5 0	4	
Sugarcane ..	February,	December	24·	72 0	56 0	16 0	10	

If one-sixth of column 5 be taken and an average struck, the rate at which the Government demand should fall would be Rs. 3 an acre, whereas it is a little less, varying from Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 2-14-0 in the different parganahs.

105. The census report gives an average of three acres to each cultivator, but this amount would only suffice where the family add to their income by service as grinders of corn, or by working for hire in irrigating from tanks. The cultivators themselves consider that not less than seven acres per house (a man and his wife and children) suffice for their existence.

106. The lower classes of tenants are extremely poor. The coarsest meal, consisting of the husks of the cheapest grains, cooked with cowdung, may be considered the usual dish.

Poverty of tenants.

Sometimes a relish is given by the addition of a little rancid oil. This poverty is, doubtless, owing, in a great measure, to the density of the population, but not wholly so, for there is much culturable land to be broken up. The fact is that those tenants who can afford to move will not leave the homes of their fathers; the rest are too much in bondage to their landlords to aspire after better days.

107. Rents in kind are more numerous in Rámnagar than in Daryabad or Nawabganj, because the crops are almost entirely dependent on the rain. The crops are divided either by the system called "kunkút" or by that known as "batái."

Rents in kind.

In the first method, representatives from both sides decide from a glance at the standing crop what the produce is in maunds. From the estimate is deducted the perquisite of the tenant "churúa," varying according to his status from one to five seers per maund.

In addition to this, a further remission of $6\frac{1}{4}$ seers, called "kúr," is allowed to high-caste and respectable cultivators. This custom of "kúr" is wholly unknown in the other tahsils. The quantity left is divided thus: in land recently cultivated the zemindár takes a quarter, and the tenant three-quarters, the second year the shares are two-fifths and three-fifths; the next year one-third and two-thirds; and afterwards the shares are equal. When the produce is divided, the zemindár takes from the tenant's share as "kharchá" thus,—from the high-castes one seer per maund, from the lower castes three seers and one anna per maund.

Under the batái system, the tenant cuts the crop and takes it to his threshing-floor: a remission of $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers "kúr" per maund is allowed to the high-caste, and the rest is divided equally; then, from the tenant's share, is taken one seer per maund for the zemindár and a like quantity for the man

who had watched the garner on behalf of the zemindár; other tenants get no "kúr," but they pay from their own shares three seers per maund for the zemindár and one seer for the watchmen.

108. The temptations to which kanungos were exposed during the regular settlement were, I
The kanungo fear, too much for such weak natures; not that the giving away of proprietary rights was in their hands, but because parties to suits were justified in believing that the deposition of a kanungo would be important evidence unless it could be shaken.

In truth, the knowledge which kanungos possessed of the past history of their parganahs was very striking: they possessed the most accurate details of proprietary possession for 100 years up to annexation.

In one instance, a kanungo of the Rámnagar tahsíl produced papers for the years 1094 Faslí to 1103 Faslí (A. D. 1684 to 1693); they appeared to be genuine, and they contained the following information:—

1. Name of village.
2. Distance from Bado Sarai (probably the head quarters of the parganah, then known as "Sailuk.")
3. Name of proprietor.
4. Area of village site, tanks, barren land.
5. Culturable area.

The wonder is how these papers escaped the ravages of rats and white-ants, when record-keepers of our days with modern appliances are being constantly called to account for the destruction of valuable papers.

109. As far as settlement operations were concerned
Village servants. I found that the assistance obtainable
The Patwári. from the patwári in a t'aluka very much depended upon the character of the t'alukdár; in other estates it was often possible to compel the patwári to impart some of his information.

Great discussions have taken place whether the patwári should hold his office at the will of the proprietor, or whether the Deputy Commissioner should interfere in his nomination and dismissal. I concur in the conclusions arrived at, that in t'alukas no interference is called for, while in other estates the patwári should be nominated by the majority of the proprietors and liable to dismissal for misconduct by the Deputy Commissioner.

In villages where there is bitter dissension among the proprietors, the patwári has a most difficult part to play, and it is not surprising that he fails in maintaining an impartial bearing towards all the proprietors, or that he causes the ruin of some of them.

Whenever, therefore, in the decision of a suit for profits it is manifest that the patwári has been an obstacle to the amicable adjustment of accounts his services should be at once dispensed with.

110. The village watchman is almost universally taken from the Pási caste. Every effort has been made to secure for him a suitable maintenance in land.

The Village Police.

The position of the chaukidár has much improved since the annexation of Oudh.

Under the native rule he was completely subject to the control of the proprietor of the village, and he was often compelled to make good stolen property.

In these days he acknowledges the head of the village just so far as he thinks proper; is not called upon to make restoration, and he is rewarded whenever he displays sharpness in the performance of his duties.

There is no denying the fact that, as a general rule, landholders give no assistance in the detection of crime; they wish the chaukidár to work for them, and yet they are unwilling to bestir themselves in police matters.

111. Tenants are required to pay according to the custom which prevailed in the Nawábí,—
 Cesses demanded from cultivators.

One head-load of straw	...	...	Yearly.
One basket of chopped straw	...	...	"
One vessel of sugarcane juice	...	...	"
One head-load sugarcane leaves.	...	...	"
One rupee per sugar mill.	...	...	"
One anna per (patta) lease.	...	...	"
Five stalks on Jetonoy feast per kacha bigah.	...	...	"
Gunjwána* four annas per kacha bigah.	...	...	"
Five seers of gram per kacha bigah.	...	...	"
Five seers of peas per kacha bigah.	...	...	"

Of course, the tenant only pays the dues fixed for the different crops; he would not give five seers of gram if he had only sugarcane.

In addition to this the tenant is expected to grind one kacha maund of wheat for the zemindár on the occasion of a marriage in the zemindár's family, and to give one day's ploughing at each season to the zemindár's "sír."

Some tenants who are well off give "púrí" and sugar at the Holí festival.

Cesses paid by others.

112. Non-cultivating residents pay thus :—

Chamár	...	Two pairs shoes.
Shepherd	...	One blanket.
Oilman	...	From 12 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 each.
Gram parcher	...	
Weaver	...	
Cotton cleaner	...	
Pási	...	One goat.
Kahár per tank	...	Five maunds "singháras."

* This cess had its origin in the perquisite of the amil, who used to take Rs. 5 yearly from every "ganj" or collection of dealers in sugarcane. The amil's power has ceased, but the zemindárs still collect this due.

At a marriage of his son the resident has to give two pice, and either cooked food or flour, dáll, and rice sufficient for one meal : the pasí's present is different, being one goat. No presents are given on the marriage of a daughter.

113. These dues were demanded with some show of reason in the Nawábí, for the residents and tenants had much to expect from their landlord ; unless they acknowledged his lordship over them they could not appeal to him in seasons of trouble, and where else could they look for redress ? But now that courts are established, where the complaints of the rich and poor are alike heard, there is a great falling off in the payment of these dues, and gradually they will cease altogether.

Remarks on the system of cesses.

114. The leading families will be noticed in the history of the t'alukas. Of the middle and lower classes, I have to offer the following remarks from my experience of them in this district :—

Social condition of the Mahomedans.

Mahomedans may be described as an intelligent race, but their intellects are too often employed in machinations and intrigues.

As cultivators they are lazy, but as agents and managers they generally evince remarkable alacrity in serving the wishes of their employers.

The low ideal of morality which is set before the Mahomedan in his youth is the bane of his after-existence.

Though his first wife be "one whose beauty claims no worse a husband than the best of men," still he forsakes the paths of domestic peace because a plurality of wives is lawful to him, or because his co-religionists and associates have set him the example. I am told that in Oudh a plurality of wives exists in a much less degree than in other parts in India.

The first wife is generally a near relative, the rest are always strangers ; the result is too often a life of constant worry and distress, even though separate establishments may be maintained in different localities.

Of bigoted Mussalmans I have little personal knowledge ; these men either stay at their own houses or keep their bigotry to themselves if in the Government service.

Weavers are of all castes the most difficult to manage, they lead improvident lives, are ever ready to combine in resisting any new demand, and during the mohurum resort to violence on the slightest provocation.

Hindús. 115. The astuteness of the Hindú bankers and traders is well known.

As cultivators they are industrious ; and though frugal in their habits are capable of undergoing considerable fatigue if left to work in their own slow way.

From the strict rules which govern their domestic relations they are a far happier race than Mahomedans with whom they have no manner of sympathy.

116. As public servants, especially in the higher offices, Mahomedans and Hindús as public servants. Hindús are according to my experience not so liable to lead dissolute lives as Mahomedans, but in point of veracity there is probably not much difference between the two races. If respectable men are selected and then treated with kindness and discriminate confidence, both races furnish many excellent public officials.

No better directions for their treatment could be followed than those laid down in paragraphs 23, 24 of the Directions to Collectors.

117. The following table shows some of the points in which the inheritance of landed property differs amongst the several classes :—

Caste.	Where there are several wives is property divided by sons or by wives.	Of two wives if one only is childless how is the inheritance.	If both are childless how then.	Does a daughter receive a share.	Does a married woman of inferior grade get any thing.	What does an unmarried woman a concubine get.	What is the custom as to mah-job?	Can a widow adopt.	If there are three brothers, and one separates and the other two remain undivided can the one separated obtain a share.
Surajbans	By Wives	A childless widow only gets maintenance.	Possession for lifetime without the power to alienate.	No	..	Nothing	..	A near relation may be adopted.	The three will divide equally if the separated joins in funeral ceremonies and in payment of debts.
Bais	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto
Kalbans	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto
Bhardya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raitors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ponwars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kour	..	Equally but without right of transfer.	Ditto	Under deed of gift but without power of transfer	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto
Janwars	By Sons	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto
Raikwars	Undecided	As No. 1.	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto
Kaeths	No. 1.	No. 1.	No. 1.	No. 1	..	Ditto	..	..	..
Kurnis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brabmans	..	Equally if undivided, if husband left it divided then with power of transfer.	If separated from brothers then power of transfer but otherwise only shuro.	No	..	..	..	..	Separated gets his share.
Syuds	No. 1.	Childless gets her share.	With right of transfer.	Yes, if no son.	If Shureef a share if not no share so long as the other wife or her offspring.	Ditto	Mahjooob has no share but under written order.	Not known.	Equally all.
Sheikhs	Undivided	No. 1.	No. 1.	Ditto	Nothing	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Bhuttees	By Wives	No. 1.	Legal shares.	No	No	Ditto	Yes	Ditto	Ditto
Moghal	By Sons	No. 1.	No. 1. if share is divided if not	Yes if no son.	Nothing	Ditto	Yes	Ditto	Ditto

118. I give in Appendix C a table showing the marriages which Thákurs of this district may contract. It was dictated by Subadar Bahadur Runjeet Sing, who is a Bissen. *Marriages among Thákurs.* It would be well if these Thákurs carried a little of their pride into their cases and did not litigate on such trifles as they often do.

In a social aspect it would appear that Thákurs have not much cause to be thankful for nature's gift of high birth. In the Nawábi they resorted to the murder of their daughters because they could not afford to marry them; under our rule they are constantly in the criminal courts on the charge of kidnapping young girls of other castes because marriageable daughters of the Thákur castes are few.

As the savage practice of destroying daughters decreases, so Thákurs will have opportunities of marrying into the prescribed clans.

119. A brahmin and a barber are sent from the house of the bride to the house of the bridegroom to see if there be any just cause or impediment why he should not be married, and also to determine the sum payable by the bride's father. When this is settled a rupee (or a gold mohur) and a "janeo" are placed in the bridegroom's hands. This ceremony is called "burchya" from "bur" a husband "ichhya" a desire. *Marriage ceremonies.*

A brahmin is then consulted as to the auspicious date.

When the lucky day is near at hand, the bride's father sends a vessel containing cloth, rupees, five seers of rice, five betlenuts, and five pice. Five of each represent the five gods Ganesh, Brahma, Vishnu, Mohesh, Súraj. On this occasion the bride's brother goes with the barber and brahmin.

The bridegroom's relations are assembled and the "lugun" or happy moment is shown by the brahmin. The "chok puri" is performed, that is the marking out of a square cubit of the court-yard with lines of flower, the bridegroom washes the feet of seven brahmins and giving them two pice each mark them on their foreheads. The bride's brother then takes some "huldee" and rice and marks the bridegroom's forehead; h

takes a small box with "sendur" red powder, in it, and also a little "huldee," rice, and two pice in his hand; the party then set off for the family temple, a barber's wife sprinkling the road before them as they go on.

Arriving at the temple "puja" is made, and after it the bride's brother "salaams" to all present. After they have all returned to the bridegroom's house an iron ring to which a little rice is bound in a cloth is fixed on his wrist, to protect him from evil spirits; the bridegroom then takes the vessel containing the cloth &c., into his house and returns to salaam to those present. The brahmins of both sides then fix three consecutive days (1) for the mánd or feast to relations, (2) for the rubbing of the oil on the bridegroom's head and (3) for the marriage.

On the day of the marriage after the prescribed "puja" the bridegroom and bride, whose clothes are partly joined together, walk seven times round a fire, the bridegroom leading the way; and the marriage is complete.

The knot tied with the clothes signifies that the engagement is binding on both sides; to this the fire is a witness.

120. The imports are chiefly cotton, cloth from Cawnpore, and salt from Agra and Delhi, red coarse cloth (kharooa) and other colored native cloths from Kalpi; huldee and spices from Munihawul district Gorakhpur. The exports are country cloths, sugar, wheat to Cawnpore by road.

There is a large trade by the river also. Grain from Bahraich is brought over to Purainaghat in this district; and thence forwarded in country boats to ghats in the Chapra district.

In years of scarcity in the lower provinces grain is shipped at Dhumowlee ghat on the Gumti for Jaunpur.

A very extensive trade in sál logs exists with Nepal; the logs are landed at Bahramghat, and carted to all parts of the North Western Provinces.

Large quantities of rice from Bahraich are landed at the same ghat and carried through to Cawnpore.

121. The principal fairs in this district are all connected with the religion of one sect or the other.

Principal fairs.

122. The Satrikh fair takes place on the first Wednesday in "Jeth" (the middle of May, and lasts five days. About 15,000 collect there in honor of Syud Sahú Sálár, brother-in-law of Mahmúd of Ghuzni.

The Satrikh fair.

The Syud died in Satrikh about 800 years ago, was considered a holy man, but probably little would have been known of him but for his son Syud Sálár Mahmúd Gházi who was very active in his crusades all over Oudh ; and eventually was killed in Bahraich at the early age of 21 years.

The mausoleum over the Syud Sahú Sálár's tomb at Satrikh was built only 80 years ago by a worker in leather, who resided at Rudauli, 40 miles off.

Pilgrims visit the shrine bringing with them long poles covered with cloth. The cloth is left at the shrine.

The "mujáwirs" or attendants at the shrine enjoy 54 kacha bíghahs free of revenue.

The sums offered at the shrine vary from Rs. 150 to 200 and for the distribution of these offerings there is generally a very troublesome civil suit once a year.

123. The fair at Rudauli begins on 15th Jumadulsání of each year, and lasts three days, in honor of Sheikh Ahmed Abdul-Huq a "faroki" Sheikh descended from the 2nd Caliph Omar.

The Rudauli fair.

His grand-father Ala-ud-din came to Rudauli from Balkh to escape the general slaughter by Haláku Khán (about 666 Hijri).

The hero of this story was said to be a very pious man from his childhood. At last the idea struck him that he could gain information by keeping company with the dead. He wandered about the country in the grave yards and finally got himself buried alive. After six months his grave opened of its own accord and he was taken out half dead (!) He

returned to Rudauli after an absence of 50 years, and was there introduced to many.

His descendants still preside at his tomb.

The British Government has assigned free of revenue land said to yield Rs. 1,100 yearly. About 10,000 people collect at the fair. These are all fed by the representative of the saint, who possesses a small Taluka.

The Saint died 15th Jumad-ul-sání 837 Hijrí, 120 years old.

124. The fair at Bánsa begins on 4th Shawal, and lasts till 7th, in honor of Shah Abdul Razák a Saint who died 150 years ago.

The fair at Bánsa.

No land is assigned free of revenue. The pilgrims number about 5000 souls.

125. The fairs at Ludhora near Rámnagar take place in Aghan (November) Phágon (February) Bhádon, (August) Kuár (September) Jeth (May). The three last are small fairs.

Fairs in honor of Mahádeo.

People come from great distances to the principal fairs, to the number of 30,000 to worship at this temple which is dedicated to Mahádeo. Women attend in large numbers the fair in Aghan. Respectable women stay away in Phágun owing to the Holí with its disgusting abuse occurring in that month.

The object of worship is, as in all temples devoted to Mahadeo, only a stone. No land is assigned by the British Government for this temple, but from the lands granted by the Raikwar Rájah, and also from the collections made from the pilgrims, a fund is formed called the "suda burt" which enables the goshains to feed all fakírs who come to the temple at any time of the year.

126. The principal bi-weekly markets, and the chief trade in each are here detailed.

Principal markets.

Nawabganj	...	Grain, treacle, and gur, vessels of brass and iron, English and country cloths.
Tekaitnagar	...	As above.
Sa'adatganj	...	Grain and country cloths.
Tilokpur	...	Ditto.
Udhauli	...	Ditto.
Zaidpur	...	Ditto.
Siddhaur	...	Grain and cattle.
Chamierganj	...	Grain and cotton.

Other markets are held twice a week all over the district for the sale of the products of the neighbourhood and miscellaneous articles, such as cooking vessels and inferior ornaments.

Chamierganj was built by the Rájah of Súrampur in 1865 with a two-fold object: (1) to provide work in a year of scarcity; and (2) to provide accommodation for zemindárs and others attending the new tahsil of Sanahi Ghat.

The t'alukdár was entreated to give a more euphonious name, but he was obstinate.

127. In the parganah of Siddhaur the landed property was formerly held in batches, each consisting of 42 villages.
Byálísi or 42 villages.

These were known as Byálísi of kanungos, byálísi of Syuds, byálísi of Kurmis.

These names were supposed to have been given when the different classes divided the land at the extirpation of the "Bhars." The names were often used during the investigation of rights, but it was found that not one of the byálísis were complete.

CHAPTER IV.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

128. It was my intention to have included a short notice of the principal towns of the Bara Banki district, but as this report has been written from Unao, I have had so much difficulty in collecting the materials for it, that I must leave the description of the towns and other subjects of deep historical interest to the officer who is compiling the Gazetteer.

Difficulties attending the preparation of this report.

129. For the same reasons, I am unable to give a history of the rise of the different t'alukás. I have materials by me which were dictated by the proprietors, but they are so full of anachronisms that it would be impossible to correct them at Unao. When Mr. C. A. Elliott, the present Secretary of the North-West Provinces, was an assistant in the Bara Banki district in 1860, his taste for history led him to examine the t'alukdárs' notes, but he gave it up apparently in despair when he found that some of their worthy ancestors were in the habit of living 200 years.

Short notices of the principal t'alukdárs.

However, I proceed to record brief notes embodying my experience of the t'alukdárs of Bara Banki.

130. This large property, consisting of 253 villages, belongs to Rájah Sarabjít Singh, of whom mention has already been made in para. 68.

T'aluká of Rámnagar.

This ta'lukdár leaves the management of his estate entirely to his head agent, Rupnarain. His father neglected him for the pleasures of sport, and I am much afraid that Sarabjít Singh will not be more successful with his own estate unless he changes his mode of living. The rájah is the head of the Raikwar clan, who, according to Mr. Elliott, "immigrated to Oudh from the hill-country about Cashmere

"18 generations, or 450 years ago, that is about A. D. 1400." It is a curious fact that whereas all Rájputís place a special value on the wood of the "ním" tree, "the Raikwars alone are forbidden to use it."

131. The present proprietor of this t'aluká is Rájah Nurindur Bahadur, the head of the Surajbans Thákurs. His father, Rájah Chattarpat Singh, is yet alive; both father and son are afflicted with mental incapacity. The estate, which consists of 66 villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 55,000, is under the management of the local authorities, and there it is likely to remain; certain members of the Rájah's family fortunately held the estates of Raneemau and Kyampur in a separate kabulyat in the nawabí, and they have thus escaped being placed under the t'alukdár's sanad.

132. This estate comprises 56 villages. The present proprietor is Rájah Udatpertáb Singh, the head of the Burheyla Bais Thákurs. Here again the rájah is mentally and physically unfit to manage his estate, but so long as his maternal grandfather, Udatnarin, lives, there is no fear of under-proprietors, tenants, or patwáris, defrauding the family.

The late Rájah Singjí was a most formidable and violent landholder, until he was attacked in 1850 by Mahárájah Man Singh, captured and taken prisoner to Lucknow, where he died in jail. It was mainly owing to the bad example set by Singjí that the Daryabad district was so turbulent under the native government, that amils and chakladárs were, to use a native expression, unable to breathe in it (nák men dam bharta thá).

133. The t'alukdár of Jehangírabad is a Kodwái Sheikh, Rájah Farzand Alí Khan. He owes his position to two circumstances: (1) his marriage with the daughter of Rájah Razak Bux, the late proprietor of the t'aluká; (2) to a fortuitous incident which occurred about three years before the annexation. Farzand Alí was the darogha in charge of the Secundrabagh at Lucknow. On one occasion of the last King of Oudh visiting the garden, he was struck with the

appearance of this young man, and, presenting him with a khillut, directed him to attend at the palace.

With such a signal mark of the royal favour, Farzand Ali's advancement was rapid, and under the interest of the influential Eunuch Bushír-u-daulah he obtained a "firmán" designating him the Rájah of Jehangírabad.

This t'alukdár followed the deposed king to Calcutta, and was there during the mutinies.

Rájah Farzand Ali is a very intelligent man, and well able to manage his estate with prudence and circumspection.

134. Rai Ibrám Ballí is a member of a family who
 T'aluká of Rámpur. for many years up to annexation held the
 office of sighadar or kanungo.

Unlike a vast number of kanungos this t'alukdár is an exceedingly well-conducted man. I have found him more willing to carry out the views of Government, more ready to support the cause of education, and more liberal to his relatives, than any other t'alukdár in the district.

His sons and nephews are being educated at the Darya-bad Anglo-Vernacular School, and, so far, promise well.

135. Rájah Amír Hassan Khán has a very large
 T'aluká of Mahmudabad. estate, partly in Sitapur and partly (104
 villages) in Bara Banki.

I knew very little of the Rájah as he was a minor in the Court of Wards.

136. Rájah Ibád Ali Khán, uncle of Rájah Amír Has-
 T'aluká of Bilherí. san Khán, is an old man of good family; he
 kept so much at home that I saw him very
 seldom.

General Sleeman wrote of this great landholder in 1845: "His family have held the estates of Mahmudabad and Bilherí for many generations as proprietors, but they have augmented them greatly, absorbing into them the estates of their weaker neighbours."

With our additional experience we are tempted to ask to what t'aluká could the above remark not apply.

137. Closely connected with the t'alukás of Bilherí and Mahmudabad is the estate of T'aluká of Bhatwámau. Bhatwámau, both as regards its geographical position and also its political history. An old and bitter feud survived the regular settlement, but within the last two months these factions have very sensibly made friends.

The principal character in the Bhatwámau estate is Tajjmal Hosein, a leading and sagacious member of the Oudh T'alukdárs' Association. He is known for freedom of speech and an independent spirit, and for the same fearlessness which induced him after the capture of Lucknow to submit himself with the wound unhealed in his arm, which had been caused by a bullet from one of our Enfield rifles.

138. Mír Banyad Hosein, of Sohailpur, Bhánmau, and Hakím Karam Ali, of Gulurya, are t'alukdárs who reside in the town of Zaidpur. Both are intelligent landholders, both are honorary magistrates, but the blood-feud of long standing is so bitter, that no Government officer can have any pleasure in his intercourse with them.

By a mistake which I vainly tried to rectify, only one of these t'alukdars was appointed lambardár, though in Zaidpur, being a kasbah, neither party had a stronger title than the other. However, as Mír Bunyád Hosein is as liberal in his expenditure as the Hakín, who is the lambardár, is prudent, the influence of the two in Zaidpur is pretty evenly balanced. The Deputy Commissioner must always exercise an impartial and determined supervision over these two t'alukdárs, otherwise violent quarrels will be frequent.

139. Shore Bahadur Sing, T'alukdár of Kumyár, is a Kalhans Thákur. He is an intelligent, well-behaved landholder, and much respected.

The principal part of his estate is in the Gonda district.

140. Thákur Ram Sahai, of the Bissein caste, obtained the summary settlement. His death, T'aluká of Simráwan. on 6th January 1861, was a great loss to the district officer, for he bore so strong a character for truthfulness that he was constantly called upon by the parties in a difficult suit to arbitrate between them.

He was succeeded by Thákur Sheo Sahai, a nephew once removed, who, partly from indolence and partly from incapacity to manage his estate, has become irretrievably involved in debt.

Rájah Farzand Alí is gradually buying up this property.

141. This estate was settled with Mussammát Zuhúr-ul-nissa; it belonged to Bissein Thákurs, Asmanpur. but many years ago, probably in the reign of Alumgír, the t'alukdár of the day became a Mahomedan. The family still retain many of the customs of Bisseins, such as those relating to marriage.

Mussammát Zahúr-ul-nissa died on 23rd February 1865. The settlement courts are not at all agreed whether the estate should go to her husband's distant relations or to her own. The decision of the Officiating Financial Commissioner (Mr. Capper) was that as the sanad was given to Mussammát Zahúr-ul-nissa the estate descended to her nearest of kin.

The case is to be appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

142. The brave Ranjít Sing, Subadar Bahadur of the Baillie Guard, is a Bissein Thákur. This Sháhpur. village was his ancestral property, but for many years prior to annexation his bitter enemy, the kanungo t'alukdár Rai Ibrám Balli had enjoyed it free of revenue. During the mutinies the old subadar was in the Baillie Guard at the head of 150 pensioners, of these one-third deserted, one-third died, and one-third lived to receive their just rewards. On the re-occupation of Daryabad the assurance of good treatment given by this Bissein Thákur was worth more than all the promises of the British Officers in inducing rebels to submit. They pretended that he had lost his caste in the Baillie Guard but still they grasped at the protection which he offered.

During the mutinies the subadar's house was levelled to the ground.

The village of Sháhpur has been granted to this loyal man free of revenue for the term of his life, and at half the revised assessment for the life of his adopted son.

T'aluká of Sydanpur.

143. A story of the true oriental type may be related of the t'alukdárs of Sydanpur :—

Wijaet-ul-lah and Latáfat-ul-lah were own brothers; the former, although the younger, was the more able man of the two; the latter was of a passive disposition, and content to live quietly at home.

Wijaet-ul-lah held the kabulyat under the native government, and he had also obtained the first summary settlement. After the mutinies, when Latáfat-ul-lah's younger son, Enám-ul-lah, appeared on behalf of his uncle for a sanad, he was advised to enter his own father's name also, because time would show that the sanad was everything. At first Enám-ul-lah hesitated, and he urged that his uncle had always treated him as a son, but eventually considerations of prudence forbade his rejecting this sage advice.

Wijaet-ul-lah made desperate efforts to obtain a new 'sanad' in his own name alone, they were ineffectual, for inasmuch as the sanad already issued was more in accordance with right than with the custom of the estate, no alteration was permitted.

144. Chaudhri Gholám Farid, a Sudiki Shekh, is the largest landholder of the Rudauli tahsil.
T'aluká of Beraio.

He owns 39 villages. At the summary settlement before annexation he contemplated depriving the children of his cousin, Mumtáz Ahmud, of their share in the estate, unmindful of the past long possession of his cousin, but at the earnest representations of Syud Abdul Hakím, an Extra Assistant Commissioner who was respected throughout the district, he made a fair division, which is in force up to date; in fact, he gave them half the estate.

145. Chaudhri Enáyat Rassul was the t'alukdár of the summary settlement, and a thorough gentleman. He was the youngest of three brothers.

Amirpur.

The eldest, Khadam Rassul, has been paralysed in his speech for the last two years; of the next, Fazal Rassul, both brothers had much reason to complain, for he was constantly trying to over-reach them. Enáyat Rassul is dead, and as his son Ahsan Rassul is a minor, the estate is now in the Court of Wards.

146. It would be too long a story to mention each t'aluká, for there are in all forty-three. I will only add, that the Deputy Commissioner must ever exercise a sleepless vigilance over the patrons of sedition who reside in Rudauli.

Rudauli.

147. Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 55 of 1870 shows that the regular settlement of this district has been effected at a total cost of Rs. 1,41,759. This gives a rate of Rs. 105 per square mile, Rs. 86 per village, four annas per cultivated acre.

The cost of the Regular Settlement.

148. The following officers besides myself were in charge during the regular settlement,—Mr. A. H. Harington, B. A., Mr. C. W. McMinn, and Mr. O. Wood.

The Assistants who took part were,—Mr. H. B. Harington, B. A., Mr. H. Butts, and Mr. J. Woodburn.

The Extra Assistants were Mir Mahomed Hosein, Syud Safdar Hosein, and Lala Sheo Sahai (for a short time).

The Sadr Munsarims were Mahomed Ahsun, Karím Ahmad, and Sheikh Enáyat-ul-lah. The last-named, who is a very shrewd and experienced tahsildár, worked for a short time only, as he could not be spared from his tahsildárship.

149. The rapid promotion of two of the above-mentioned officers warrants the assumption that, at least, their labours in the Bara Banki Settlement were approved of. Mr. Harington, whose able report on tenant-rights was largely quoted by Mr. Davies in his minute, is now Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Notice of Officers.

Safdar Hosein, known to Mr. Davies in the North-West Provinces, and recently appointed by him to an Extra Assistant Commissionership in Oudh, by one happy leap over the heads of all the Extra Assistant Commissioners, has become an Assistant Commissioner.

The qualifications of the other European officers are also well known to the Chief Commissioner; they are all acting in higher grades.

Mír Mahomed Hosein is an experienced revenue officer, able and willing to perform a large quantity of good work.

Mahomed Ahsun, Sadr Munsarim, is the only officer who has served throughout the settlement; he has well sustained the reputation for intellectual endowments which is ascribed to Mahomedan residents of Kakori, in the district of Lucknow.

Karím Ahmed, Sadr Munsarim, and Durga Parshad, Náib Sadr, performed their duties satisfactorily.

150. My assessments have been critically examined by Mr. Charles McMinn and Mr. Arthur Harington, when they took up land for the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. Both found that while Government interests have been secured, the landholders have every reason to be satisfied. In fertility of soil and in commerce the Bara Banki district is inferior to no district in Oudh, and with the Fyzabad railway running through it, its prospects are greatly improved.

Conclusion.

In its material advancement I shall long take the warmest interest.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. E. A. CHAMIER,

Settlement Officer.

UNAO,

The 27th February 1871. }

APPENDIX A.

TABLE OF REVENUE RATES.

FIRST CLASS.

Rupees 2-8-0 per Malguzari acre.

Cháhi	Rs. 6-0-0 per acre	...	Matyár	Rs. 6-0-0 per acre.
Abi	„ 5-0-0 ditto	...	Dumat	„ 3-0-0 ditto.
Unirrigated	„ 1-8-0 ditto	...	Bhúr	„ 0-8-0 ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

Rupees 2-0-0 per Malguzari acre.

Cháhi	Rs. 6-0-0 per acre	...	Matyár	Rs. 5-0-0 per acre.
Abi	„ 4-0-0 ditto	...	Dumat	„ 2-0-0 ditto.
Unirrigated	„ 1-8-0 ditto	...	Bhúr	„ 0-8-0 ditto.

THIRD CLASS.

Rupees 1-8-0 per Malguzari acre.

Cháhi	Rs. 4-0-0 per acre	...	Matyár	Rs. 4-0-0 per acre.
Abi	„ 2-0-0 ditto	...	Dumat	„ 1-0-0 ditto.
Unirrigated	„ 1-0-0 ditto	...	Bhúr	„ 0-8-0 ditto.

Culturable land in each class at 8 annas per acre.

EXPLANATIONS.

Malguzari	...	...	liable to the payment of revenue.
Cháhi	...	...	irrigated from wells.
Abi	...	...	ditto tanks.
Matyár	...	...	rich soil.
Dumat	...	...	light soil.
Bhúr	...	...	inferior soil.

Rupees 8-0-0 per acre is equal to Rs. 5-0-0 per pakka bigha and Rs. 2-0-0 per kachha bigha.

F. E. A. CHAMIER,

Deputy Commissioner.

Statement showing how far the revised assessment differs from the calculations by revenue rates.

Pargana.	Number of villages.	Malguzari area in acres,	Revenue according to calculations by.			Summary jama.	Revised assessment.
			Class.	Irrigated and unirrigated.	Soil.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TAHSIL NAWABGANJ.							
		A. r. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nawabganj ...	77	29,740 0 30	62,707	78,000	1,00,172	73,247	90,715
Partabganj ...	54	27,438 1 30	57,087	64,681	76,843	51,639	64,676
Satrikh ...	41	21,807 1 25	41,907	44,811	41,118	41,329	48,795
Siddhaur ...	224	71,743 2 30	1,50,815	1,81,576	1,95,514	1,29,400	1,72,487
Total tahsil Nawabganj.	398	1,60,729 3 0	3,12,514	3,69,368	4,13,642	3,05,615	3,76,671

TAHSIL SANAIGHAT.							
Rudauli ...	196	84,485 2 15	1,62,910	1,79,793	2,94,381	88,381	1,52,399
Daryabad ...	241	98,914 0 5	1,93,896	1,97,567	3,35,323	1,31,605	1,87,099
Surajpur ...	107	46,697 0 35	97,350	1,06,526	71,267	59,221	98,770
Mawal Malolara.	51	31,925 1 10	65,216	68,748	1,03,283	32,523	56,812
Basorhi ...	44	17,311 2 0	35,911	35,334	66,100	18,447	33,427
Total tahsil Sanaighat.	639	2,79,333 2 35	5,56,283	5,87,968	8,72,354	3,30,179	5,27,601

TAHSIL RAMNAGAR.							
Ramnagar ...	164	57,403 0 30				62,182	93,843
Bado Sarai ...	56	20,352 0 30				22,640	28,191
Fatehpur ...	251	78,544 2 5				95,785	1,30,474
Muhammadpur,	83	32,558 0 0				26,210	40,702
Total tahsil Ramnagar.	558	1,88,857 3 25				2,06,824	2,93,209
Grand Total ...	1,595	6,30,921 1 20				8,42,618	11,79,399

APPENDIX C.

To Settlement Report of the Bara Bunkhi District.

				B.		
Chauháns	...	Son.	...	Marries,	...	Bissen of Raipatti, pargana Khandáso.
"	...	Daughter	...	"	...	Kalhans and Burehelia.
Semraon Bissens	...	Son	...	"	A.	Raghobansi of Khyráha, Bussolia.
"	...	Daughter	...	"	"	Bais of Gúdráha, Rudauli.
	...		...			Bais of Baiswára (Tilokchandi).
	...		...			Ponwár of Etouja Inhora.
Burhela	...	Son	...	"	A.	Chauhán.
"	...	Daughter	...	"	"	Raghobansi Khyráha.
	...		...			Bais Gúdráha.
Kalhans	...	Son	...	"	A.	Amaithya.
"	...	Daughter	...	"	"	Ponwár of Etouja Urshoua.
	...		...			Baiswára (with difficulty).
Súrajbans	...	Son	...	"	A.	Chauhán (but not Mynpuria).
	...		...			Bais.
	...		...			Amaithya.
	...		...			Chauhán.
	...		...			Bissens, Raipatti.
	...		...			{ Amaithya.
	...		...			{ Baiswára.
	...		...			Bissens, Raipatti.
	...		...			Bais, of Trans-Gogra.
	...		...			Kheorápur, pargana Daryabad.
	...		...			Baiswára.
	...		...			Panwár.
	...		...			Amaithya.
Bais of this district have a few villages but they are not of any note.						
No Amaithya zemindárs.						
Chandel	...	Son	...	"	...	Chauhán of Buraie Muholi, F. E. A. CHAMIER, LL.-Col.,
	...	Daughter	...	"	...	Bissen and Burehelia, Settlement Officer.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Field Survey.

Name of Tahsils.	Name of pargana.	No. of Mouzas.	Area in acres by the										Remarks Percentage of difference.
			Revenue Survey					Field Survey.					
			Cultivated.	Culturable.	Barren.	Total.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Barren.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Nawabganj	Nawabganj	77	82396 87	4263 55	12995 79	49586 21	32267 0	7487 47	10730 35	50484 82			
	Partabganj	54	24594 2	2801 13	7834 71	35329 86	25509 47	3929 0	6395 52	33833 99			
	Satrikh	43	20503 12	1719 56	6563 78	2676 48	20393 62	1419 78	7551 25	29358 65		1 9	
	Siddhanr	224	60779 93	7884 36	196 6 44	8 280 79	63312 50	8431 18	18633 79	9 377 47			
	Total	398	138204 0	16768 62	47010 72	201983 34	141482 59	21261 43	43310 91	206034 93			
Rámnagar	Rámnagar	168	50339 26	11931 21	8503 0	70778 47	80401 44	12008 25	9345 60	71756 29			
	Bado Sarai	46	16315 4	5122 59	2091 12	23529 69	15079 15	6554 81	8907 4	30541 00			
	Fatehpur	251	65962 29	15373 53	15883 66	972 0 42	64207 22	18075 66	16249 84	9 532 72		4 0	
	Muhammádpur,	8	27048 95	5774 46	6430 70	39254 06	27632 3	6601 22	5334 87	39568 12			
	Total	554	159566 48	33202 73	32908 46	230767 63	15739 84	43239 94	39838 35	240398 13			
Ram Sanehi	Daryabad	241	810 8 33	16443 16	32087 26	129611 74	84041 82	22279 37	206 0 5	136931 75			
	Rudauli	196	72453 76	15668 29	17094 19	1082 6 24	71295 97	16622 75	20634 63	170559 35			
	Surájpur	107	36901 30	487 4 90	18994 19	60770 29	38037 75	11986 81	11621 8	61645 59			
	Mawai Maholárá	51	23 51 17	12342 66	8985 94	44479 67	23897 81	11104 50	10467 6	45469 91		3 2	
	Basorhi	44	14484 56	2860 33	3915 37	21259 95	15506 66	2746 38	3656 21	21958 25			
	Total	699	225079 11	55198 92	81069 95	364337 99	232780 7	66778 81	76999 97	376558 85			
	GRAND TOTAL...	1,596	525939 59	110160 28	160959 15	797089 02	531582 50	131587 18	160149 23	823011 91		1 3	

F. E. A. CHAMBER, Lt.-Col.,
Deputy Commissioner.

Statement of cost of Settlement of Bara

Name of pargana.	Number of mauza.	Number of village papers.		Measurement.	Records.	C.	
						Gens.	
						Officers.	
1	2	3		4	5	6	
		One rough copy.	Two fair copies.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Nawabganj ...	77	4,506 for whole tahsil.	7,160 for whole tahsil.	3,030 11 5½	5,637 8 1½	3,940 13 7	
Partabganj ...	54			2,900 14 5½	4,184 11 11½	2,763 8 7	
Sitrikh ...	43			1,819 1 6	2,672 3 6½	2,200 9 7	
Siddhaur ...	224			5,320 5 3	12,750 5 4	11,463 9 6	
Total ...	398	4,506	7,160	13,071 0 8	25,244 12 11½	20,368 9 3	
Daryabad ...	241	6,937	11,318	7,879 1 0	14,827 5 11	12,333 9 8	
Rudauli ...	196			6,151 8 6	10,349 7 7	10,030 10 5	
Surájpur ...	107			3,724 10 2	6,692 5 7	5,476 2 6	
Mawai Maholára	51			2,435 6 4	3,169 15 6	2,585 6 10	
Baserhi ...	44			1,399 15 1	2,406 11 4	2,276 13 4	
Total ...	639	6,937	11,318	21,590 9 1	37,445 13 11	32,072 10 8	
Rámnagar ...	168	5,891	9,550	4,405 9 2½	9,489 4 7	8,597 11 5	
Bado Sarai ...	56			1,929 7 7½	3,999 15 1	2,865 15 7	
Fatehpur ...	251			7,412 13 0¼	12,218 3 8	12,845 6 0	
Ahmadpur	83			3,392 5 4½	4,253 1 7	4,247 12 1	
Total ...	558	5,891	9,550	17,140 3 2½	29,960 8 11	28,556 12 16	
Grand Total ...	1,595	17,334	28,028	51,801 12 11½	92,651 3 9½	81,628 0 14	

II

Banki up to 30th April 1870.

and Judicial.			Grand total of columns 1, 5, 9.			Cost per square mile.			Percent of cost revised demand.			Remarks.
First Establishment			Total									
7	8	9	10			11			12				13
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.
1,513 11 0	1,428 4 6	6,882 13 1	15,551	0	7 1	199	5	11	16	10	7	
1,064 10 8	1,001 10 5	4,820 13 8	11,915	8	1 1	216	10	2	17	11	1	
849 15 4	797 9 9	3,818 2 8	8,339	7	8 1	185	4	1	16	14	11	
4,283 9 1	4,155 0 3	20,002 2 10	38,072	13	5	270	0	0	21	6	0	
7,811 14 1	7,382 8 11	35,563 0 3	73,878	13	10 1	185	9	5	19	1	1	
4,715 0 6	4,470 5 8	21,519 13 8	41,225	6	9	207	10	1	23	8	10	
2,536 9 0	3,635 10 3	17,502 13 8	31,003	13	9	197	11	0	21	13	9	
2,009 3 7	1,984 12 2	9,560 2 3	19,977	2	0	208	1	6	19	12	9	
999 6 5	941 5 3	4,526 2 6	10,131	8	4	112	11	1	17	8	7	
876 2 10	821 7 8	3,971 7 10	7,781	2	3	228	13	8	22	12	6	
12,526 6 4	11,853 9 0	57,082 10 1	1,16,119	1	1	181	11	6	23	2	1	
2,899 15 10	3,116 4 2	15,003 15 2	28,898	12	11 1	258	0	4	30	12	9	
1,103 11 4	1,038 12 0	5,008 6 11	10,937	13	7 1	232	11	6	29	1	8	
4,910 1 4	4,655 6 6	22,411 13 10	42,012	14	6 1	274	12	7	31	6	2	
1,630 12 2	1,540 0 4	7,418 8 7	15,063	15	6 1	246	15	2	36	11	9	
10,234 8 8	10,351 7 0	49,912 12 6	96,943	8	7 1	173	11	8	29	4	8	
21,272 13 1	29,587 8 11	1,42,488 6 10	2,86,911	7	7	179	14	4	23	8	3	

F. E. A. CHAMIER,

Settlement Officer.

No.
Census return showing

Name of Parganah.	Number of Manzahs.	Area in square miles.		Number of houses.			Adults.	
				Masonry.	Mud.	Total.	Agricul.	
							Adults.	
							Male.	Female.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8
Nawabganj	77	79	50	55	10,431	10,486	8,310	7,687
Partabganj	54	56	40	12	6,570	6,582	6,016	5,849
Satrikh	43	46	32	15	4,279	4,294	4,357	4,328
Siddhaur	224	141	99	236	10,845	20,081	15,030	14,077
Total ...	398	322	221	318	41,125	41,443	33,713	31,941
Rámunagar	168	112	80	3	12,410	12,413	12,392	11,512
Bado Sarai	56	48	24	164	4,501	4,665	4,317	3,886
Fatehpur	251	154	102	137	15,497	15,634	15,909	14,896
Muhammadpur	83	62	44	...	4,755	4,755	6,447	5,631
Total ...	558	376	250	304	37,163	37,467	39,065	35,421
Daryabad	241	214	137	188	23,628	23,816	24,673	23,166
Súrjapur	107	96	62	9	11,313	11,322	12,071	12,151
Budanli	196	173	113	140	21,858	21,998	16,827	17,741
Mawai Maholára	51	71	38	...	7,883	7,883	7,396	7,779
Basorhi	44	34	25	1	4,269	4,270	3,267	3,128
Total ...	639	588	375	338	68,951	69,289	64,239	64,013
Grand Total ...	1,595	1,286	846	960	1,47,239	1,48,199 ^A	1,37,017	1,31,833

III.

area, sex, and population.

Population.								
Hindús.								
Agriculturists.			Non-agriculturists.					
Minors.			Adults.		Minors.		Total.	Total Hindús.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4,905	4,275	25,177	8,130	7,275	3,743	3,183	22,631	47,808
3,591	3,062	18,518	4,417	4,162	2,550	2,202	13,631	32,149
2,737	2,262	13,684	2,406	2,666	1,533	1,405	8,010	21,694
8,972	7,553	45,632	12,062	13,083	7,630	6,435	39,210	84,842
20,205	17,152	1,03,011	27,315	27,486	15,156	13,225	83,482	1,86,193
6,740	5,552	36,196	12,378	11,200	6,434	5,338	35,350	71,546
2,299	1,908	12,409	3,475	3,410	1,881	1,658	10,454	22,863
9,218	7,690	47,213	9,356	9,485	5,875	4,976	29,692	76,905
3,460	3,066	18,604	4,244	4,051	2,333	1,959	12,587	31,191
21,717	18,216	1,14,422	29,453	28,176	16,523	13,931	88,083	2,02,505
14,108	11,812	73,761	13,982	15,111	8,446	7,158	44,697	1,18,468
7,616	6,278	38,116	7,697	8,251	4,730	4,158	24,839	62,955
10,456	9,169	54,193	12,024	13,972	7,838	6,834	40,668	94,861
4,296	3,391	22,862	4,832	5,618	2,960	2,582	16,022	38,884
1,894	1,654	9,999	2,671	2,891	1,653	1,371	8,586	18,585
38,370	32,304	1,98,931	41,206	45,876	25,627	22,103	1,34,812	3,33,743
80,292	67,672	4,16,364	97,974	1,01,538	57,606	49,259	8,06,377	7,22,741

Name of Parganah.	Number of Manzabs.	Area in square miles.		Popu				
				Musul				
				Agriculturists.				
				Adults.		Minors.		Total.
				Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	
				18	19	20	21	22
Nawabganj	77	79	50	721	835	433	362	2,351
Partabganj	54	56	40	458	516	280	258	1,512
Satrikh	43	46	32	203	236	118	112	669
Siddhaur	224	141	99	1,555	1,711	931	831	5,061
Total ...	398	322	221	2,937	3,331	1,762	1,563	9,593
Rámnagar	168	112	80	571	593	367	337	1,863
Bado Sarai	56	48	24	305	468	238	103	1,294
Fatehpur	251	154	102	1,034	1,008	618	530	3,220
Muhammadpur	83	62	44	165	143	99	106	513
Total ...	558	376	250	2,165	2,212	1,352	1,175	6,904
Daryabad	241	214	137	934	1,095	588	552	3,169
Súrajpur	107	96	62	151	137	74	94	456
Rudauli	196	173	113	3,310	3,901	2,104	1,833	11,148
Mawai Maholára	51	71	33	541	709	372	295	1,917
Basorhi	44	34	25	473	563	286	347	1,669
Total ...	639	588	375	5,409	6,405	3,424	3,121	18,359
Grand Total ...	1,595	1,286	846	10,511	11,948	6,538	5,850	34,856

—(Continued)

Non-agriculturists.						Total Mus. Jews.	Total.				
Non-agriculturists.					Agriculturists.						
Adults.		Minors.		Total.	Adults.		Minors.		Total.		
Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.		Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
4,420	4,051	2,311	1,897	12,679	15,030	9,031	8,522	5,338	4,637	27,528	
1,374	1,476	858	790	4,507	6,019	6,174	6,365	3,871	3,320	20,030	
549	596	326	323	1,794	2,163	4,560	4,564	2,855	2,374	14,353	
3,572	4,014	2,390	1,959	11,935	16,906	16,585	15,821	9,903	8,344	50,693	
2,915	10,137	5,885	4,978	30,915	40,508	36,650	35,272	21,967	18,715	1,12,604	
2,832	2,657	1,691	1,405	8,585	10,453	12,963	12,105	7,107	5,889	38,064	
1,021	1,130	598	507	3,256	4,550	4,712	4,353	2,537	2,101	13,703	
4,403	4,456	2,537	2,263	13,659	16,848	16,913	15,404	9,866	8,220	50,442	
406	410	309	267	1,392	1,905	6,612	5,774	3,559	3,172	19,117	
8,662	8,653	5,135	4,412	26,892	33,796	41,230	37,636	23,069	19,391	1,21,326	
3,490	3,743	2,121	1,765	11,119	11,284	25,612	24,258	14,696	12,364	76,930	
770	873	485	414	2,512	2,998	12,222	12,283	7,690	6,372	38,572	
4,454	5,329	2,712	2,398	11,893	26,011	20,137	21,642	12,569	11,002	65,341	
636	694	386	338	2,054	3,071	7,937	8,488	4,668	3,686	24,779	
828	951	505	416	2,700	4,369	3,740	3,717	2,180	2,001	11,668	
10,178	11,590	6,209	5,331	33,308	51,667	69,618	70,423	41,794	35,425	2,17,290	
28,755	30,380	17,229	14,751	91,115	1,25,971	1,47,528	1,43,331	86,830	73,531	1,51,220	

Name of Parganah.	Number of Mauzahs.	Area in square miles.		Popu				
				Non-agriculturists.				
				Adults.		Minors.		Total.
				Male	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	
				34	35	36	37	
Nawabganj	77	79	50	12,850	11,326	6,054	5,080	35,310
Partabganj	54	56	40	5,791	5,938	3,408	3,001	18,138
Satrikh	43	46	32	2,955	3,262	1,859	1,728	9,804
Siddhaur	224	141	99	15,634	17,097	10,020	8,394	51,145
Total	398	322	221	37,230	37,623	21,341	18,203	1,14,397
Ramnagar	168	112	80	15,210	13,857	8,125	6,743	43,935
Bado Sarai	56	48	24	4,496	4,570	2,479	2,165	13,710
Fatehpur	251	154	102	13,759	13,941	8,412	7,239	43,351
Muhammadpur	83	62	44	4,650	4,461	2,642	2,226	13,979
Total	558	376	250	38,115	36,829	21,658	18,373	1,14,975
Daryabad	241	214	137	17,472	18,854	10,567	8,923	55,816
Súrajpur	107	96	62	8,467	9,127	5,215	4,572	27,381
Rudauli	196	173	113	16,478	19,301	10,550	9,232	55,561
Mawai Maholára	51	71	38	5,468	6,342	3,346	2,920	18,076
Basorhi	44	34	25	3,499	3,842	2,158	1,787	11,286
Total	639	588	375	51,384	57,466	31,836	27,434	1,68,120
Grand Total	1,595	1,286	846	1,26,729	1,31,918	74,835	64,010	3,97,482

-(Continued.)

Mission.					Average No. of souls per			
Total.					House.	Square mile, 640 acres.	Per cultivated square mile.	Remarks.
Total.								
Adults.		Minors.		Total.				
Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.					
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
21,881	19,848	11,392	9,717	62,838	...	795	1,256	
12,265	12,803	7,279	6,321	38,168	...	682	954	
7,515	7,826	4,714	4,102	24,157	...	525	754	
32,219	32,918	19,923	16,778	1,01,838	...	722	1,028	
73,880	72,893	43,308	36,918	2,27,001	...	705	1,027	
23,178	25,962	15,232	12,632	81,999	...	732	1,024	
9,208	8,923	5,016	4,266	27,413	...	571	1,142	
30,702	29,345	18,278	15,468	93,793	...	609	919	
11,862	10,235	6,201	5,398	33,096	...	534	752	
73,345	74,465	44,727	37,764	2,36,301	...	628	945	
43,084	43,112	25,262	21,287	1,32,746	...	620	969	
20,689	21,415	12,905	10,914	65,953	...	687	1,063	
36,615	40,943	23,110	20,234	1,20,902	...	698	1,070	
13,405	14,830	8,014	6,606	42,855	...	603	1,127	
7,239	7,589	4,338	3,788	22,954	...	675	918	
1,21,032	1,27,889	73,629	62,859	3,85,410	...	655	1,027	
2,74,257	2,75,249	1,61,664	1,37,541	8,48,712	...	619	1,003	

F. E. A. CHAMIER,

Settlement Officer

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Parganah.	Tenures and number of villages, &c., of each kind.								
		Talukdar.				Independent.				
		Sub-settlement.		Villages not sub-settled.	Total.	Zemindar.	Pattadar.	Bhryachara.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Villages or fractional parts.	Smaller holdings.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nawalganj.	Nawalganj	3	7	37	47	16	14	...	30	77
	Partabganj	1	4	17	22	15	17	..	32	54
	Satrikh	1	7	11	19	17	7	...	24	43
	Siddhaur	4	7	61	72	67	85	...	152	224
	Total	9	25	126	160	115	123	...	238	398
Ramnagar.	Ramnagar	50	2	98	150	5	13	...	18	168
	Bado Sarai	6	2½	18½	27	17	11	1	29	56
	Fatehpur	17½	9	129½	156	48	47	...	95	251
	Muhammadpur	35	3½	36½	75	3	5	...	8	83
	Total	108½	17	282½	408	73	76	1	150	558
Rám Sanehi.	Daryabad	7½	1½	101½	110	74½	56½	...	131	241
	Súrajpur	2	0½	57	59½	17	30½	...	47½	107
	Rudauli	7	0½	87½	94½	30	68½	3	101½	194
	Mawai Maholára ... ..	...	...	3½	3½	7	39½	1	47½	51
	Basorhi ... ..	...	...	14½	14½	3	25½	1	29½	44
	Total	16½	2½	264	282½	131½	219½	5	356½	688
Grand Total ...		133½	44½	672½	850½	319½	418½	6	744½	1,588

IV.

Tenures, &c.

Number of proprietors and sub-proprietors.				Average area				Remarks
Proprietors.			No. of Sub-proprietors	Of land per		Of str per		
No. of Tankdars.	No. of Proprietors.	No. of Lambardars.		No. of Proprietors.	No. of Sub-proprietors.	Proprietor.	Sub-proprietor.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6	492	51	6	A. R. P. 3 2 26	A. R. P. 1 0 5	A. R. P. 21 0 12	A. R. P. 12 1 3	
2	408	57	7	1 3 11	2 1 6	17 0 6	15 2 9	
3	170	31	1	3 1 6	1 2 0	17 0 0	10 0 5	
9	693	255	13	5 1 4	1 0 9	15 0 0	13 1 0	
20	1772	394	27	1 0 0	1 1 10	16 0 3	12 3 4	
3	168	26	633	1 1 12	0 0 32	14 1 26	10 2 36	
2	132	30	35	2 3 26	2 1 22	9 0 37	15 0 15	
5	206	59	193	4 0 19	0 0 21	19 2 21	0 2 27	
4	20	5	229	3 2 28	1 3 37	23 3 25	10 0 0	
14	535	129	1,600	3 3 31	1 2 23	16 1 34	4 0 24	
10	718	119	179	3 2 5	2 1 35	8 0 35	8 2 36	
1	410	41	38	3 2 6	2 1 34	5 0 31	2 3 15	
5	1,123	143	20	3 3 27	2 2 26	8 2 38	26 2 32	
1	461	52	...	2 2 20	2 1 5	12 1 14	0 0 0	
2	318	43	...	3 3 6	1 2 6	10 1 2	0 0 0	
19	3,090	398	237	3 1 22	2 1 27	8 0 12	5 2 3	
53	5,397	921	1,354	3 3 3	1 3 31	9 0 1	4 1 30	

F. E. A. CHAMIER,

Settlement Officer.

No.

General Statement Explanatory

Name of Farganah.	No. of malhals and of their component parts.		Total area.	Non-assessable.			
	No. of mouzahs.	No. of component parts.		Barren.	Groves less than 10 per cent.	Revenue free.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nawabganj ...	77	22	50,484 3 10	8,326 3 5	1,348 1 15	1,069 2 0	10,744 2 20
Partabganj ...	54	84	35,834 0 0	5,247 2 20	1,147 3 25	...	6,395 2 5
Satrikh ...	43	54	20,358 2 25	5,922 3 30	1,108 1 25	510 3 25	7,551 1 0
Siddhaur ...	224	55	90,377 1 35	14,161 3 20	4,079 2 20	392 1 5	18,633 3 5
Total ...	398	90	2,06,054 3 30	33,659 0 35	7,684 1 5	1,981 2 30	43,325 0 30
Rāmānagar ...	168	17	71,756 1 5	9,523 1 25	4,624 0 20	205 2 10	14,353 0 15
Bado Sarai ...	56	8	30,541 0 0	6,990 2 5	1,302 1 15	1,895 3 30	10,188 3 15
Fatehpur ...	251	84	98,532 2 35	14,953 2 20	3,741 1 0	1,293 1 10	19,988 0 10
Muhammad- pur.	83	10	39,568 0 20	5,323 0 30	1,675 1 0	11 2 30	7,010 0 30
Total ...	558	119	2,40,398 0 20	36,790 3 0	11,342 3 35	3,406 2 0	51,540 0 30
Daryabad ...	241	110	1,36,931 3 0	28,316 1 25	7,407 0 35	2,294 0 15	38,017 2 30
Rudauli ...	196	59	1,10,553 1 15	17,996 2 35	5,433 0 20	2,637 3 25	26,067 3 10
Sūrajpur ...	107	36	61,645 2 15	10,494 0 20	3,327 1 15	1,126 3 25	14,948 1 15
Mawai Ma- holāra.	51	25	45,469 3 25	10,324 1 20	3,076 3 30	143 0 35	13,544 2 10
Basorhi ...	44	15	21,958 1 0	3,627 1 10	980 2 5	38 3 25	4,646 3 10
Total ...	639	245	3,76,558 3 15	70,758 3 30	20,225 0 25	6,241 0 5	97,225 0 10
GrandTotal...	1,595	454	8,23,011 3 25	1,41,208 3 25	39,252 1 25	11,629 0 35	1,92,090 2 30

V.

of the Revised Assessment of Bara Banki District.

Assessable.

Culturable.	Groves over 10 per cent.	Cultivation.				Total assessable.
		Irrigated by		Unirrigated.	Total cultivation.	
		Wells.	Ponds.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7,473 0 35	...	3,540 0 5	6,151 3 5	22,575 0 25	32,266 3 35	39,740 0 30
8,923 1 5	5 2 35	3,522 2 30	6,690 1 0	5,296 2 5	25,509 1 35	27,438 1 35
1,418 3 5	...	1,252 1 30	3,955 2 0	5,185 2 30	20,393 2 20	21,807 1 25
7,234 3 30	1,196 1 0	9,037 2 5	17,225 3 0	37,019 0 35	63,312 2 0	71,743 2 30
20,045 0 35	1,201 3 35	17,352 2 30	34,023 1 5	90,106 2 15	1,41,482 2 10	1,62,729 3 0
5,897 1 5	773 1 35	1,819 3 0	9,260 2 10	39,652 0 20	50,732 1 30	57,403 0 30
4,667 3 15	287 2 30	1,426 2 0	1,810 1 15	12,159 3 10	15,396 2 25	20,352 0 30
12,726 1 5	459 2 35	431 3 0	18,406 0 0	46,517 3 5	65,358 2 5	78,544 2 5
3,976 2 0	37 1 5	422 2 0	3,670 1 5	24,451 1 30	28,544 0 35	32,558 0 0
27,267 3 35	1,558 0 25	4,103 2 0	33,147 0 30	1,22,781 0 25	1,60,031 3 15	1,88,857 3 25
14,507 1 25	304 3 0	11,458 2 20	8,972 2 35	63,610 2 5	84,041 3 20	98,914 0 5
12,988 2 15	251 0 5	13,081 1 20	8,171 1 20	50,043 0 35	71,205 3 35	84,485 2 15
8,379 1 25	280 0 10	6,299 3 20	6,374 3 5	25,363 0 15	38,037 3 0	46,697 0 35
7,764 2 20	262 3 30	6,024 0 0	2,443 3 10	15,430 0 0	23,897 3 10	31,925 1 20
1,808 2 5	1 1 10	586 1 25	3,737 2 0	11,182 3 0	15,506 2 25	17,311 2 0
45,893 2 10	1,160 0 15	37,450 1 5	29,700 0 30	1,65,629 2 15	2,32,780 0 10	2,79,333 2 35
92,706 2 30	3,920 0 35	58,906 1 35	96,870 2 25	3,78,517 1 15	5,34,294 1 35	6,30,921 1 20

Name of Parganah.	Cultivators.			Num	
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.	Ploughs.	Cattle.
	16	17	18	19	20
Nawabganj ...	5,513 0 0	1,462 0 0	6,975 0 0	2,725 0 0	3,766 0 0
Partabganj ...	4,631 0 0	1,186 0 0	5,817 0 0	1,955 0 0	2,632 0 0
Satrikh ...	3,637 0 0	991 0 0	4,628 0 0	1,693 0 0	2,094 0 0
Siddhaur ...	7,181 0 0	2,237 0 0	9,418 0 0	7,961 0 0	10,908 0 0
Total ...	20,962 0 0	5,876 0 0	26,838 0 0	14,334 0 0	19,400 0 0
Ramnagar ...	9,691 0 0	5,008 0 0	14,699 0 0	4,090 0 0	5,180 0 0
Bado Sarai ..	3,705 0 0	1,559 0 0	5,264 0 0	1,038 0 0	3,908 0 0
Fatehpur ...	12,484 0 0	4,222 0 0	16,706 0 0	5,262 0 0	10,523 0 0
Muhammadpur ...	5,511 0 0	2,650 0 0	8,161 0 0	2,153 0 0	4,308 0 0
Total ...	31,391 0 0	13,439 0 0	44,830 0 0	13,463 0 0	26,919 0 0
Daryabad ...	17,305 0 0	6,546 0 0	23,851 0 0	9,773 0 0	19,546 0 0
Budauli ...	12,411 0 0	5,470 0 0	17,881 0 0	7,972 0 0	15,944 0 0
Súrampur ...	8,748 0 0	2,124 0 0	10,872 0 0	5,908 0 0	11,816 0 0
Mawai Maholára...	5,898 0 0	1,220 0 0	7,118 0 0	4,075 0 0	8,150 0 0
Basorhi ...	2,781 0 0	1,108 0 0	3,889 0 0	3,740 0 0	7,480 0 0
Total ...	47,143 0 0	16,468 0 0	63,611 0 0	31,460 0 0	62,936 0 0
Grand Total ...	99,496 0 0	35,783 0 0	1,35,279 0 0	59,265 0 0	1,09,255 0 0

-(Continued.)

ber of		Detail of cultivation.			
Lakes, ponds, &c.	Wells.	Sr.	Other cultivation of proprietors.	Resident cultivators.	Non-resident cultivators.
21	22	23	24	25	26
614 0 0	482 0 0	4,911 0 5	5,405 2 30	20,440 3 0	1,509 2 0
592 0 0	288 0 0	3,152 1 0	4,215 3 30	15,127 2 5	2,713 3 0
230 0 0	320 0 0	2,377 2 10	4,961 3 35	11,939 0 5	1,115 0 10
1,311 0 0	1,183 0 0	7,122 1 15	17,428 2 10	36,387 2 30	2,373 3 25
2,777 0 0	2,273 0 0	17,563 0 30	32,012 0 25	84,195 0 0	7,712 0 35
1,842 0 0	896 0 0	1,723 0 5	3,540 1 35	41,916 1 30	3,522 2 0
429 0 0	299 0 0	553 3 15	331 2 20	10,788 2 20	3,722 2 10
2,752 0 0	1,338 0 0	3,577 2 0	719 1 25	51,441 2 15	9,620 0 5
910 0 0	443 0 0	764 2 35	2,260 1 15	20,265 2 35	5,253 1 30
5,988 0 0	2,976 0 0	6,619 0 15	6,851 3 15	1,24,442 1 20	22,118 2 5
1,629 0 0	2,165 0 0	6,142 0 0	667 0 0	61,089 0 0	16,143 3 20
1,376 0 0	2,407 0 0	7,563 0 0	534 0 0	48,612 2 0	14,556 1 35
892 0 0	1,087 0 0	2,286 0 0	108 0 0	30,949 1 0	4,694 2 0
520 0 0	182 0 0	5,686 2 0	...	15,431 2 0	2,779 3 10
421 0 0	1,060 0 0	3,263 3 0	...	10,537 1 0	1,705 2 25
5,338 0 0	6,910 0 0	24,941 1 0	1,300 0 0	1,66,649 2 0	39,880 1 10
14,048 0 0	12,159 0 0	40,123 2 5	40,173 0 0	3,75,286 3 20	69,711 0 10

Name of Parganah.	Percent				
	Cultivation.	Culturable.	Groves.	Barren.	1st class soil.
	27	28	29	30	31
Nawabganj	63 3 26	14 3 8	2 2 27	16 1 38	12 2 0
Partabganj	71 0 29	10 3 31	3 0 34	14 2 22	15 2 0
Satrikh	69 1 34	4 4 0	3 3 2	20 0 27	10 3 39
Siddhaur	70 0 8	8 0 0	5 3 13	15 2 27	11 0 19
Total ...	68 2 26	9 2 36	4 1 9	16 1 13	12 0 32
Rámnagar	70 2 32	8 0 34	7 2 3	13 1 3	33 2 16
Bado Sarai	50 1 25	15 1 15	5 0 32	22 3 21	28 3 20
Fatehpur	66 0 13	12 3 26	4 1 2	15 0 28	23 0 34
Muhammadpur	72 0 22	10 0 7	4 1 12	13 1 32	20 3 36
Total ...	66 2 11	11 1 14	5 1 14	15 1 8	26 2 26
Daryabad	61 1 19	10 2 5	5 2 7	20 2 28	43 1 35
Súrajpur	64 1 38	11 2 32	5 0 22	16 1 4	47 0 7
Rudauli	61 2 34	13 2 14	5 3 36	17 0 3	45 3 22
Mawai Maholára	52 2 9	17 0 2	7 1 14	22 2 32	37 0 30
Basorhi	70 2 19	8 0 33	4 1 34	16 2 2	50 0 2
Total ...	61 3 10	12 0 8	5 2 28	18 3 6	44 2 17
Grand Total ...	64 3 27	11 1 2	5 0 39	17 0 25	31 0 35

—(continued).

age of					The demand of summary settle- ment.	The net revised demand.
Second class soil.	Third class soil.	Irrigated.	Mulched.	Cultivation per cul- tivated a.		
32	33	34	35	36	37	38
					Rs.	Rs.
48 3 2	2 1 39	36 0 5	...	4 2 20	73,247	90,715
51 2 22	4 0 7	40 0 5	...	4 1 21	51,639	64,670
47 1 36	10 3 38	25 2 5	...	4 1 25	41,320	48,795
46 2 11	12 1 17	41 1 37	...	6 1 55	1,39,400	1,72,497
48 0 25	8 1 14	36 1 9	...	5 1 3	3,05,615	3,76,677
28 3 39	8 0 16	21 3 14	...	3 1 32	62,189	93,843
19 3 39	1 2 4	21 0 2	...	2 3 27	22,640	28,101
32 3 36	10 0 22	28 3 12	...	3 3 25	95,785	1,30,474
26 1 28	21 2 56	14 1 14	...	3 1 59	26,310	40,702
29 0 9	10 3 11	23 1 1	...	3 2 11	2,06,824	2,93,120
15 1 37	2 1 26	24 1 9	...	3 2 3	1,31,605	1,87,099
15 2 10	1 3 19	29 3 9	...	3 3 37	88,381	1,52,393
14 0 22	1 2 27	38 1 11	...	3 1 39	59,221	98,370
8 1 17	7 0 0	35 1 28	...	3 1 17	32,525	56,312
19 0 11	1 2 4	27 3 20	...	3 3 37	18,447	38,427
14 2 22	2 2 22	28 3 15	...	3 2 25	3,30,179	5,27,601
27 0 38	6 1 32	29 0 24	...	3 3 31	8,42,618	11,97,398

Names of parganas.	Variation.				Rate per acre on			Revised demand with cesses.
	Increase.		Decrease.		Cultivation.	Cultivated and cul- turable total assess- able (column 15).	Total.	
	Number of mau- zas.	Amount.	Number of mau- zas.	Amount.				
	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
		Rs.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Nawabganj ...	77	17,468	...	...	2 12 11	2 4 6	1 12 5	92,983
Partabganj ...	54	13,031	...	...	2 8 6	2 5 8	1 12 10	66,287
Satrikh ...	43	7,466	...	...	2 6 3	2 3 9	1 10 7	50,015
Siddhaur ...	224	33,097	...	...	2 11 7	2 6 5	1 14 7	1,76,809
Total ...	398	71,062	...	...	2 10 7	2 5 6	1 13 3	3,86,094
Rámnagar ...	168	31,654	...	...	1 13 7	1 10 1	1 4 8	96,139
Bado Sarai ...	56	5,461	...	...	1 13 2	1 6 1	0 14 8	28,803
Fatehpur ...	251	34,689	...	...	1 15 11	1 10 7	1 5 2	1,33,736
Muhammadpur ...	83	14,492	...	...	1 6 9	1 4 0	1 0 5	41,719
Total ...	558	86,296	...	...	1 13 4	1 8 10	1 3 6	3,00,447
Daryabad ...	241	55,494	...	...	2 3 7	1 14 3	1 5 10	1,91,776
Súrajpur ...	196	64,012	...	...	2 2 2	1 12 10	1 6 1	1,56,203
Rudauli ...	107	39,149	...	...	2 9 4	2 1 8	1 9 6	1,00,829
Mawai Maholára,	51	23,787	...	...	2 5 8	1 12 9	1 3 10	57,719
Basorhi ...	44	14,980	...	...	2 2 5	1 14 10	1 8 4	34,262
Total ...	639	1,97,422	...	...	2 4 3	1 14 3	1 6 5	5,40,789
GRAND TOTAL...	1,595	3,54,780	...	...	2 3 10	1 14 4	1 7 3	...

—(continued).

Pargana areas.							Remarks.
Matyār.		Dumra.		Bhur.			
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	
A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.		
3,991 2 0	2,319 3 0	5,700 1 10	18,993 1 5	...	1,262 0 20		
3,389 1 5	2,213 0 36	6,773 2 26	11,632 1 5	...	1,451 0 5		
2,112 1 10	1,115 0 30	3,095 2 20	10,843 0 35	...	3,227 1 5		
6,311 0 10	3,741 0 0	19,952 0 35	22,139 0 25	...	11,169 0 10		
15,754 0 25	9,389 0 25	35,621 3 10	63,697 3 50	...	17,109 2 0		
3,315 3 6	20,796 0 23	7,616 3 3	13,159 3 10	117 3 1	5,696 0 27		
341 3 15	8,478 2 0	2,661 2 4	3,447 1 10	233 1 36	234 0 0		
9,360 1 13	13,515 3 21	1,761 1 15	20,728 0 1	7,716 0 12	2,273 3 23		
595 3 1	7,706 0 0	1,499 0 30	8,058 1 38	1,997 3 4	7,786 3 32		
13,613 2 35	50,496 2 4	13,571 3 12	56,293 2 19	10,065 0 23	15,991 0 2		
13,970 3 0	45,559 3 3	5,650 0 15	15,550 2 15	810 2 0	2,500 0 0		
15,805 1 0	36,206 0 0	4,602 1 20	12,609 2 0	645 0 20	1,227 2 35		
9,350 2 0	18,940 3 0	2,910 0 15	5,807 0 0	414 0 10	615 1 15		
5,510 2 0	11,400 2 20	1,600 2 20	2,200 2 0	1,356 2 30	1,828 3 20		
2,610 2 0	8,372 0 20	1,587 3 25	2,600 2 0	125 2 0	210 0 20		
47,247 2 0	1,20,479 1 30	16,351 0 15	38,768 0 15	3,551 3 20	6,382 0 10		
76,615 1 20	1,80,363 0 19	65,514 2 37	1,58,669 2 24	12,617 0 3	39,482 2 12		

Statement of Judicial work of Bara Banki

Nature of claim.	Number of claims.	Claims				
		Without trial.				On
		By compromise or consent.	By default.	Ex parte.	Withdrawn.	Decreed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.						
Proprietary title ...	3,148	1	58	...	27	350
II.						
SUB-SETTLEMENT.						
1 In talukas ...	988	8	...	...	...	211
2 In other maháls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.						
Shares ...	6,522	278	766	...	91	1,637
IV.						
SUB-TENURES.						
1. In talukas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a.) Sír or dihdári ...	2,000	66	...	...	...	748
(b.) Shankalp ...	316	1	...	...	...	197
(c.) Birt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d.) All others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. In other maháls ...	1,771	112	298	...	124	623
Other kinds ...	9,332	342	537	...	60	5,020
Total ...	24,027	808	1,659	...	302	8,781

* Birt and Shankalp cannot be separately shown, as, in the annual Return No. 5, these cases were shown under one heading.

VI.

District up to 31st March 1870.

disposed of			Disposed of by					Remarks.
Dismissed.	Total.	Grand total.	Settlement Officer.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Sadr Munsarims.	Deputy Commissioner.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2,712	3,062	3,148	1,220	1,883	...	...	45	
719	930	938	555	383	...	...	...
...	
3,745	5,382	6,517	434	1,027	3,788	1,268	...	
1,191	1,934	2,000	96	80	1,302	522	...	
118	315	316	11	16	200	89	...	
...	
...	
596	1,219	1,753	85	28	1,132	508	...	
2,858	7,878	8,817	944	88	2,486	5,299	...	
11,939	20,720	23,489	3,345	3,505	8,908	7,686	45	

A Objection to notices of ejectment	...	156
Application for partitions	...	356
Groves	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	1
Total	...	515

F. E. A. CHAMIER,
Settlement Officer.

No.
Return illustrating the Ownership and

Name of Taluká.	Name of Talukdar.	Area in acres.	Gross rental of Taluka.	
1	2	3	4	
			Rs.	As P
Rámnagar ...	Rájah Sarabjit Singh ...	1,08,286 2 24	2,43,322	0 0
Huráha ...	Rájah Nurindur Bahadur Singh ...	29,360 2 25	1,07,780	0 0
Bhánmau ...	Mír Umjad Hosein ...	5,233 0 0	16,630	0 0
Jehangírabad ...	Rájah Furzand Ali Khán ...	22,751 2 10	78,300	0 0
Súrajpur ...	Rána Talaywand Koer ...	36,388 3 35	1,12,290	0 0
Mahmudabad ...	Rájah Amir Hassan Khán ...	28,680 0 31	80,696	0 0
Man Singh ...	Mahárájah Man Singh ...	13,009 1 5	26,200	0 0
Malaraganj ...	Nawab Ali Khán ...	3,235 3 5	12,440	0 0
Shahábpur ...	Mahomed Amir and Gholám Abbas ...	3,578 0 0	13,600	0 0
Simráwan ...	Thákur Sheosahá ...	4,188 0 0	17,700	0 0
Sohailpur ...	Mír Umjad Hosein ...	2,458 0 0	10,118	0 0
Ushdamow ...	Panday Bahadur Singh ...	3,681 0 0	12,860	0 0
A'smanpur ...	Roshunjama Khán ...	7,238 0 0	30,040	0 0
Kharkha ...	Mahomed Hosein ...	4,593 0 0	18,400	0 0
Guddia ...	Shaik Záinulabdin ...	1,993 0 0	7,300	0 0
Satrikh ...	Kázee Ikram Ahmed ...	9,420 0 0	33,506	0 0
Gootiah ...	Hakim Kurrum Ali ...	5,549 0 0	29,568	0 0
Subeha ...	Surfraz Ahmed ...	564 0 0	500	0 0
Sulaunpur ...	Nawab Ali Khán ...	3,892 0 0	21,610	0 0
Kotwa ...	Abid Ali ...	331 0 0	1,200	0 0
Motree ...	Bhugwant Singh ...	1,040 0 0	5,200	0 0
Tribadiganj ...	Rájah Thakurpershad Tribadi ...	813 0 0	3,400	0 0
Lilowly ...	Buxshee Harpershad ...	2,510 0 30	6,560	0 0
Nurhowl ...	Shaik Boo Ali ...	1,645 2 5	4,650	0 0
Mirpur ...	Nusserudeen ...	2,416 0 30	7,850	0 0
Baytowly ...	Mahárájah Runbír Singh ...	3,535 1 20	2,646	0 0
Rámpur ...	Thákur Gooman Singh ...	357 0 30	150	0 0
Jubrahpur ...	Thákur Ruder Pertab Singh ...	700 2 30	1,700	0 0
Bilharrah ...	Rájah Ibád Ali Khán ...	15,838 1 5	36,568	0 0
Muhammadpur ...	Thákur Gunga Singh ...	4,981 3 32	13,120	0 0
Bhatwámau ...	Badsha Hassan Khán ...	8,459 3 0	17,750	0 0
Rámpur ...	Rai Ibrám Balli ...	13,571 2 30	48,218	0 0
Kumyar ...	Shere Bahadur ...	13,430 2 5	16,450	0 0
Sydanpur ...	Latáfat-ul-lah & Mayet-ul-lah ...	5,428 2 0	20,800	0 0
Pushka ...	Naipal Singh ...	2,129 2 25	3,070	0 0
Ranecmau ...	Outar Singh ...	5,687 2 0	14,866	0 0
Nurrowly ...	Chaudhri Razah Husain ...	23,157 0 35	55,130	0 0
Bárrai ...	Chaudhri Gholam Farid and Muhboob-ul-Rahman ...	16,039 3 25	49,203	12 0
Purai ...	Meer Mahomed Abid ...	6,772 0 25	16,140	0 0
Amirpur ...	Chaudhri Ishan Russul ...	4,577 1 15	14,330	0 0
Burrowly ...	Chaudhri Wazcer Ali ...	3,871 0 0	14,036	14 0
Nearah ...	Shere Khán ...	2,993 0 5	9,357	8 0
Retch ...	Raghnauth Singh ...	2,183 3 35	4,200	0 0
	Total ...	4,36,574 2 37	12,40,116	2 0

VII.

Rental of Talukds of Bara Banki.

Government demand.		Profits						Number of villages.	Remarks.
		Of Talukdars.		Of sub-proprietors		Total			
5		6		7		8		9	10
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
121,795	6 0	76,825	10 0	44,761	0 0	1,21,586	10 0	358	
55,230	6 0	49,326	2 0	3,223	8 0	52,519	10 0	66	
8,315	0 0	8,315	0 0	...	...	8,315	0 0	10	
39,150	0 0	36,620	0 0	2,530	0 0	39,150	0 0	72	
57,430	0 0	53,787	8 0	1,072	8 0	51,860	0 0	61	
40,348	0 0	40,348	0 0	...	...	40,348	0 0	89	
13,375	0 0	12,670	0 0	155	0 0	12,825	0 0	16	
6,328	0 0	6,112	0 0	...	...	6,112	0 0	11	
6,800	0 0	6,800	0 0	...	...	6,800	0 0	8	
8,850	0 0	8,198	12 0	651	4 0	8,850	0 0	8	
5,059	0 0	5,059	0 0	...	...	5,059	0 0	8	
5,430	0 0	6,130	0 0	...	...	6,130	0 0	16	
15,020	0 0	15,020	0 0	...	...	15,020	0 0	25	
9,200	0 0	8,950	4 0	219	12 0	9,200	0 0	10	
3,650	0 0	3,650	0 0	...	...	3,650	0 0	12	
16,753	0 0	16,105	8 0	617	8 0	16,753	0 0	12	
14,784	0 0	14,182	12 0	601	4 0	14,784	0 0	13	
250	0 0	250	0 0	...	...	250	0 0	1	
10,805	0 0	10,805	0 0	...	...	10,805	0 0	6	
600	0 0	600	0 0	...	...	600	0 0	1	
2,600	0 0	2,600	0 0	...	...	2,600	0 0	1	
1,700	0 0	1,700	0 0	...	...	1,700	0 0	2	
3,280	0 0	2,762	0 0	518	0 0	3,280	0 0	11	
2,325	0 0	2,325	0 0	...	...	2,325	0 0	3	
3,925	0 0	3,521	4 0	403	12 0	3,925	0 0	4	
1,323	0 0	1,323	0 0	...	...	1,323	0 0	5	
75	0 0	75	0 0	...	...	75	0 0	1	
850	0 0	850	0 0	...	...	850	0 0	2	
18,284	0 0	18,284	0 0	...	...	18,284	0 0	41	
6,560	0 0	6,560	0 0	...	...	6,560	0 0	26	
8,875	0 0	8,875	0 0	...	...	8,875	0 0	23	
24,774	2 0	23,353	14 0	90	0 0	23,443	14 0	35	
8,430	10 0	8,019	6 0	...	...	8,019	6 0	10	
10,665	0 0	9,405	0 0	730	0 0	10,135	0 0	13	
1,880	14 0	1,789	2 0	...	...	1,789	2 0	4	
7,618	14 0	7,247	2 0	...	...	7,247	2 0	14	
28,254	6 0	26,076	14 0	798	12 0	26,875	10 0	45	
25,175	12 0	23,248	0 0	780	0 0	24,028	0 0	46	
8,271	12 0	7,868	4 0	...	...	7,868	4 0	14	
7,344	2 0	6,985	14 0	...	...	6,985	14 0	13	
7,193	15 0	6,842	15 0	...	...	6,842	15 0	25	
4,795	10 0	4,561	14 0	...	...	4,561	14 0	13	
2,152	8 0	2,047	8 0	...	...	2,047	8 0	1	
6,26,527	5 0	5,56,376	9 0	57,212	4 0	6,13,588	13 0	1,158	

F. E. A. CHAMIER,
Settlement Officer.

Return of Rural Police

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Parganah.	Number of Mouzabs.	Number of square miles.
Nawabganj ..	Nawabganj	77	79
	Satrikh	43	46
	Partabganj	54	56
	Siddhaur	224	141
	Total ..	398	322
Daryabad ..	Daryabad	241	214
	Súrajpur	107	96
	Rudauli	196	173
	Mawai	51	71
	Basorhi	44	34
	Total ..	639	588
Fatehpur ..	Fatehpur	251	154
	Rámnagar	168	112
	Muhammadpur	83	62
	Bado Sarai	56	48
	Total ..	558	376

VIII.

and their Jagir lands.

Number of hamlets.	Number of houses.	Number of s. u's.	Men.			
			Number of Chaubildars.	Number of houses to each Chaubildar.	Number of souls to each Chaubildar.	Area to each Chaubildar.
132	10,486	62,838	153	68	411	A. R. P. 6 0 17
74	4,294	24,157	62	69	390	4 1 39
74	6,582	38,168	92	71	415	6 3 32
238	20,081	1,01,838	305	65	334	5 1 4
518	41,413	2,27,001	612	67	371	5 2 25
434	23,816	1,32,746	382	62	348	4 1 25
340	11,322	65,953	180	62	366	7 1 1
312	21,998	1,20,902	323	68	374	4 3 8
141	7,883	42,855	108	73	397	2 0 6
56	4,270	22,954	67	63	343	4 1 2
1,283	69,289	3,85,410	1,060	65	364	4 3 2
271	15,634	93,793	277	56	339	6 0 11
168	12,413	81,999	191	65	429	6 2 15
116	4,755	33,096	94	50	352	8 0 25
55	4,665	27,413	70	66	392	7 2 25
610	37,467	2,36,301	632	59	374	6 2 34

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Parganah.	Amount of land.	Net produce thereof.
		A. R. P.	
Nawabganj ..	Nawabgunj ..	934 1 20	4,162 4 0
	Satrikh ..	278 2 5	1,080 5 1
	Partabganj ..	639 1 35	2,584 0 11
	Siddhaur ..	1,609 3 10	6,745 13 11
	Total ..	3,462 0 30	14,522 7 11
Daryabad ..	Daryabad ..	1,682 1 10	5,889 8 10
	Súrajpur ..	1,306 0 0	6,178 10 11
	Rudauli ..	1,551 1 20	4,864 9 4
	Mawai ..	220 1 0	777 9 11
	Basorhi ..	285 2 20	876 4 0
	Total ..	5,045 2 10	18,586 11 0
Fatehpur ..	Fatehpur ..	1,681 3 15	5,740 3 4
	Rámnagar ..	1,259 0 29	3,623 9 1
	Muhmmadpur ..	766 2 15	1,619 8 0
	Bado Sarai ..	536 0 20	1,622 1 0
	Total ..	4,243 2 39	12,605 5 5

-(Continued.)

Amount in Cash.	Total of two last heads.	Average monthly income of each Chankidár.	Remarks.
491 0 0	4,653 4 0	2 8 7	
534 0 0	1,564 5 1	2 1 9	
446 0 0	3,030 0 11	2 11 11	
1,076 0 0	7,821 13 11	2 2 2	
2,547 0 0	17,069 7 11	2 5 2	
3,320 0 0	9,209 8 10	2 0 1	
24 0 0	6,202 10 11	2 13 11	
3,421 0 0	8,285 9 4	2 2 2	
1,874 0 0	2,651 9 11	2 0 9	
764 0 0	1,640 4 0	2 0 8	
9,403 0 0	27,989 11 0	2 3 2	
1,112 0 0	6,852 3 4	2 1 0	
1,068 0 0	4,691 9 1	2 0 10	
652 0 0	2,271 8 0	2 0 3	
272 0 0	1,894 1 0	2 4 1	
3,104 0 0	15,709 5 5	2 1 2	

F. E. A. CHAMIER,

Deputy Commissioner.

No. IX.

STATEMENT No. 11. OF CIRCULAR 51 OF 1870.

Crops, amount and value of produce.

Parganah.	Name of crop.	Area under crop in acres.	Amount of produce in maunds of 80 lbs. each.	Price per rupee				Value of out-turn in rupees at harvest price.		
				Harvest,		Average per year.				
Nawabganj.	Rice ...	3515	21090	13	0	12	0	61,892	4	11
	Cotton ...	51	108	2	4	2	0	1,920	0	0
	Sugar-cane ...	2225	22250	16	0	15	0	55,625	0	0
	Indigo ...	10	2M. 108	0	8	0	7	180	0	0
	Tobacco ...	158	1264	9	0	8	0	5,617	12	4
	Joar ...	2575	20600	30	0	29	0	27,466	10	8
	Joar & Bajra ...	1412	8472	30	0	29	0	11,296	0	0
	Wheat ...	11150	78050	21	0	19	0	1,18,666	10	8
	Jao ...	2200	1100	30	0	28	8	1,166	10	8
	Gram ...	3517	35170	26	0	25	0	54,107	11	1
	Poppy ...	80	240	20	0	18	0	480	0	0
	Vegetables ...	175	1400	30	0	28	0	1,866	10	8
	Oil-seeds ...	525	1575	17	0	16	0	3,705	14	1
	Miscellaneous...	4671	46710	30	0	29	0	62,280	0	0
Total ..	32267	238031 10	...	...	...	...	4,39,572	5	1	
Partabganj.	Rice ...	2525	15150	13	0	12	0	46,615	6	2
	Cotton ...	26	52	2	4	2	0	924	7	1
	Sugar-cane ...	1813	18130	16	0	15	0	45,325	0	0
	Indigo ...	9	2M. 18.	0	8	0	7	162	0	0
	Tobacco ...	125	1200	9	0	8	0	5,333	5	4
	Joar ...	2228	17824	30	0	29	0	23,765	5	4
	Joar & Bajra ...	1911	11466	30	0	29	0	15,288	0	0
	Wheat ...	8207	57119	21	0	19	0	1,09,126	10	8
	Jao ...	1510	7550	30	0	28	8	10,066	10	8
	Gram ...	2200	22415	26	0	25	0	44,484	9	10
	Poppy ...	50	150	20	0	18	0	300	0	0
	Vegetables ...	150	1200	30	0	28	0	1,600	0	0
	Oil-seeds ...	75	225	17	0	16	0	529	6	7
	Miscellaneous...	4681	37510	30	0	29	0	50,013	5	4
Total ...	25510	192323 1	...	...	...	...	3,53,834	3	0	
Satrikh.	Rice ...	1950	11717	13	0	12	0	36,052	4	11
	Cotton ...	20	42	2	4	2	0	716	10	8
	Sugar-cane ...	1550	15500	16	0	15	0	38,750	0	0
	Indigo ...	5	1M. 58.	0	8	0	7	90	0	0
	Tobacco ...	125	1025	9	0	8	0	4,455	8	11
	Joar ...	1213	9704	30	0	29	0	12,938	10	8
	Joar & Bajra ...	850	5100	30	0	29	0	6,800	0	0
	Wheat ...	7225	50575	21	0	19	0	96,333	5	4
	Jao ...	1100	5500	30	0	28	8	7,333	5	4
	Gram ...	1950	19500	26	0	25	0	30,000	0	0
	Poppy ...	40	120	20	0	18	0	240	0	0
	Vegetables ...	112	815	30	0	28	0	1,086	10	8
	Oil-seeds ...	50	150	17	0	16	0	352	15	1
	Miscellaneous...	4203	42030	30	0	29	0	56,010	0	0
Total ...	20393	161779 5	...	...	...	...	2,91,219	7	7	

No. 1X.—(Continued.)

	Parganah.	Name of crop.	Area under crop in acres.	Amount of crop in hundreds of lbs. t.c.	Price per rupee.				Value of out-turn in rupees at harvest price.			Remarks
					Harvest.		Average per year.		Rs. A. P.			
					S.	C.	S.	C.				
Siddhaur.		Rice ...	7810	16860	13	0	12	0	1 11 181	9	1	
		Cotton ...	252	501	2	4	2	0	8 960	0	0	
		Sugar-cane ...	4517	45170	16	0	15	0	1,12,925	0	0	
		Indigo ...	20	4M. 208	0	8	0	7	360	0	0	
		Tobacco ...	300	2100	9	0	8	0	10,666	10	8	
		Joar ...	5526	41208	30	0	29	0	58 914	0	0	
		Joar & Bajra ...	6109	36651	30	0	29	0	48 872	0	0	
		Wheat ...	20507	113519	21	0	19	0	2,73,426	10	8	
		Jao ...	3225	16125	30	0	28	8	21,500	0	0	
		Gram ...	8206	82065	26	0	25	0	1,26 253	13	6	
		Poppy ...	209	627	20	0	18	0	1,251	0	0	
		Vegetables ...	295	2360	30	0	28	0	3,146	10	8	
		Oil-seeds ...	1008	3024	17	0	16	0	7,115	4	8	
		Miscellaneous ...	5328	53220	30	0	29	0	70 960	0	0	
	Total ...	63312	476770 20	...	...	...	...	8,88,568	11	3		
	Total of tahsil Nawabganj ...	111182	1068903 36	...	...	...	...	19,73,194	10	11		
Durriabad.		Rice ...	26023	130115	13	0	12	0	4,00,353	13	6	
		Cotton ...	33	66	2	4	2	0	1,173	5	4	
		Sugar-cane ...	2063	16504	16	0	15	0	41,260	0	0	
		Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tobacco ...	195	1365	8	0	7	0	6,825	0	0	
		Joar ...	1097	7679	28	0	27	0	10 970	0	0	
		Joar & Bajra ...	500	2500	30	0	29	0	3,333	5	4	
		Wheat ...	23801	112806	19	0	18	8	3,00,614	3	4	
		Jao ...	5179	38353	30	0	29	0	55,137	5	4	
		Gram ...	5000	40648	25	0	24	0	65,100	12	10	
		Poppy ...	802	3117	19	0	18	0	7,193	10	11	
		Vegetables ...	215	1505	30	0	29	0	2 006	10	8	
		Oil-seeds ...	400	1000	16	0	15	8	2 500	0	0	
		Miscellaneous ...	18131	165906	29	0	28	0	2,28,835	13	9	
	Total ...	81012	551904	...	...	...	...	11,21,334	1	0		
Sūrajpur.		Rice ...	5031	25125	13	0	12	0	77,307	11	0	
		Cotton ...	15	30	2	4	2	0	533	5	4	
		Sugar-cane ...	234	1856	16	0	15	0	4,640	0	0	
		Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tobacco ...	10	70	8	0	7	0	350	0	0	
		Joar ...	205	1135	28	0	27	0	2,050	0	0	
		Joar & Bajra ...	200	1000	30	0	29	0	1,333	5	4	
		Wheat ...	10015	60090	19	0	18	8	1,26,505	4	3	
		Jao ...	5059	35113	30	0	29	0	47,217	5	4	
		Gram ...	2020	16160	25	0	24	0	25,556	0	0	
		Poppy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vegetables ...	113	792	30	0	29	0	1,056	0	0	
		Oil-seeds ...	105	262M. 208.	16	0	15	0	656	4	0	
		Miscellaneous ...	15031	135279	29	0	28	0	1,86,591	11	11	
	Total ...	38038	277532 20	...	...	...	...	4,74,096	15	2		

Parganah.	Name of crop.	Area under crop in acres.	Amount of produce in maunds of 80 lbs. each.	Price per rupee.				Value of out-turn in rupees at harvest price.		
				Harvest.		Average per year.				
Rudauli.		Acres.	Maunds.	S.	C.	S.	C.	Rs.	As.	P.
	Rice ...	11232	56160	13	0	12	0	1,72,800	0	0
	Cotton ...	30	60	2	4	2	0	1,066	10	8
	Sugar-cane ...	2250	18000	16	0	15	0	45,000	0	0
	Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	107	719	8	0	7	0	3,715	0	0
	Joar ...	2075	14525	28	0	27	0	20,750	0	0
	Joar & Bajra ...	341	1705	30	0	29	0	2,273	5	4
	Wheat ...	27127	162762	19	0	18	8	3,42,656	13	6
	Jao ...	8136	56992	30	0	29	0	75,989	5	4
	Gram ...	8015	64120	25	0	24	0	1,02,592	0	0
	Poppy ...	829	3316	19	0	18	0	6,981	0	10
	Vegetables ...	312	2184	30	0	29	0	2,912	0	0
	Oil-seeds ...	225	562M 208	16	0	15	8	1,106	4	0
Miscellaneous ...	10617	95533	29	0	28	0	1,31,797	3	10	
	Total ...	71296	476649 20	...	...	...	...	9,09,969	11	6
Basorhi.										
	Rice ...	3006	15030	13	0	12	0	46,246	2	6
	Cotton ...	10	20	2	4	2	0	355	8	11
	Sugar-cane ...	200	1600	16	0	15	0	4,000	0	0
	Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Joar ...	110	770	28	0	27	0	1,100	0	0
	Joar & Bajra ...	200	1000	30	0	29	0	1,333	5	4
	Wheat ...	5029	30174	19	0	18	8	63,524	3	4
	Jao ...	2012	14084	30	0	29	0	18,778	10	8
	Gram ...	515	4220	25	0	24	0	6,752	0	0
	Poppy ...	43	172	19	0	18	0	362	1	8
	Vegetables ...	85	575	30	0	29	0	766	10	8
	Oil-seeds ...	52	130	16	0	15	8	325	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	4244	38196	29	0	28	0	52,684	2	2	
	Total ...	15506	105991	...	...	...	...	1,96,227	13	3
Mawui.										
	Rice ...	4282	25410	13	0	12	0	78,184	9	10
	Cotton ...	15	30	2	4	2	0	533	5	4
	Sugar-cane ...	50	400	16	0	15	0	1,000	0	0
	Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	25	175	8	0	7	0	875	0	0
	Joar ...	150	1050	28	0	27	0	1,500	0	0
	Joar & Bajra ...	250	1500	30	0	29	0	2,000	0	0
	Wheat ...	4257	25542	19	0	18	8	53,772	10	1
	Jao ...	5493	39451	30	0	29	0	51,268	0	0
	Gram ...	1328	10624	25	0	24	0	16,998	6	5
	Poppy ...	115	460	19	0	18	0	968	6	9
	Vegetables ...	133	931	30	0	29	0	1,241	5	4
	Oil-seeds ...	215	487 20	16	0	15	8	1,218	12	0
Miscellaneous ...	7585	68265	29	0	28	0	94,158	9	11	
	Total ...	23898	173325 20	...	...	...	...	3,03,717	1	8
	Total of tahsil Rām Sanahi,	232780	1585401 20	...	...	...	...	30,05,345	10	7

No. IX.—(continued).

Pargana.	Name of crop.	Area ir- rigated in acres.	Amount of pro- duct in m. t. & of 50 lbs. each	Price per rupee		Value of outturn in rupees at harvest price.	Remarks.
				Harvest.	Average per year.		
		Acres.	M. s.	S. c.	S. c.	Rs. a. p.	
RAMNAGAR.	Rice ...	5950	12173 15	12 0	11 8	40,577 14 8	
	Cotton ...	135	216 0	2 0	2 0	4,320 0 0	
	Sugar-cane ...	2110	16788 39	10 0	8 12	67,155 14 5	
	Indigo ...	2	27 0	0 7½	0 7½	2,304 0 0	
	Tobacco ...	35	280 0	8 0	7 0	1,400 0 0	
	Joár ...	400	1100 0	30 0	26 0	1,466 10 8	
	Joár and Bájrú ...	250	750 0	30 0	26 4	1,000 0 0	
	Wheat ...	12100	72600 0	20 0	17 8	1,45,200 0 0	
	Jáo ...	400	20000 0	25 0	22 4	32,000 0 0	
	Gram ...	3500	9500 0	20 0	17 8	19,200 0 0	
	Poppy ...	225	918 30	20 0	16 12	1,837 8 0	
	Vegetables ...	300	230 0	16 0	15 8	575 0 0	
	Oil-seeds ...	710	2275 0	16 0	14 12	5,687 6 0	
	Miscellaneous ...	21015	73552 20	10 0	19 4	1,47,105 0 0	
	Total ...	50732	210465 1	...	...	4,69,829 5 9	
MUHAMMADPUR.	Rice ...	4335	8887 35	12 0	11 8	29,626 4 0	
	Cotton ...	83	132 28	2 0	2 0	2,654 0 0	
	Sugar-cane ...	1500	11995 10	10 0	8 12	47,981 0 0	
	Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	28	224 0	8 0	7 0	1,120 0 0	
	Joár ...	250	687 20	30 0	26 0	916 10 8	
	Joár and Bájrú ...	225	675 0	30 0	26 4	900 0 0	
	Wheat ...	9110	54660 0	20 0	17 8	1,09,320 0 0	
	Jáo ...	3000	12000 0	25 0	22 4	19,200 0 0	
	Gram ...	2100	6875 0	20 0	17 8	13,750 0 0	
	Poppy ...	75	281 10	20 0	16 12	562 8 0	
	Vegetables ...	100	78 0	16 0	15 8	195 0 0	
	Oil-seeds ...	500	1625 0	16 0	14 12	4,062 8 0	
	Miscellaneous ...	6838	23938 0	20 0	19 4	47,866 0 0	
	Total ...	28514	122064 2	...	...	2,78,538 14 8	
BADO SARAI.	Rice ...	3410	6990 35	12 0	11 8	23,302 14 8	
	Cotton ...	85	136 0	2 0	2 0	2,720 0 0	
	Sugar-cane ...	560	4598 0	10 0	8 12	18,392 0 0	
	Indigo ...	2	27 0	0 7½	0 7½	2,304 0 0	
	Tobacco ...	25	200 0	8 0	7 0	1,000 0 0	
	Joár ...	225	618 30	30 0	26 0	825 0 0	
	Joár and Bájrú ...	175	525 0	30 0	26 4	700 0 0	
	Wheat ...	6105	36630 0	20 0	17 8	73,260 0 0	
	Jáo ...	1500	6000 0	25 0	22 4	9,600 0 0	
	Gram ...	1500	4125 0	20 0	17 8	8,250 0 0	
	Poppy ...	125	468 30	20 0	16 12	937 8 0	
	Vegetables ...	150	115 0	16 0	15 8	287 8 0	
	Oil-seeds ...	250	812 20	16 0	14 12	2,031 4 0	
	Miscellaneous ...	1285	4491 0	20 0	19 4	8,988 0 0	
	Total ...	15897	65714 27	...	...	1,52,298 2 8	

No. IX.—(concluded).

Pargana.	Name of crop.	Area under crop in acres.	Amount of pro- duce in maunds of 80 lbs. each.	Price per rupee.		Value of outturn in rupees at harvest prices.	Remarks.
				Harvest.	Average per year.		
		Acres.	Mds. s.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. a. p.	
FATEHGER.	Rice ..	4510	9245 35	12 0	11 8	30,819 9 4	
	Cotton ...	125	200 0	2 0	2 0	4,000 0 0	
	Sugar-cane ...	1000	7997 9	10 0	8 12	31,988 14 5	
	Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	29	232 0	8 0	7 0	1,160 0 0	
	Joár ...	237	651 30	30 0	26 0	809 0 0	
	Joár and Bájra ...	262	786 0	30 0	26 4	1,018 0 0	
	Wheat ...	19103	114618 0	20 0	17 8	2,29,286 0 0	
	Jáo ...	10489	41956 0	25 0	22 4	67,129 9 7	
	Gram ...	7331	20160 10	20 0	17 8	40,820 8 0	
	Poppy ...	88	330 0	20 0	16 12	660 0 0	
	Vegetables ...	424	325 0	16 0	15 8	812 8 0	
	Oil-seeds ...	1599	5186 30	16 0	14 12	12,966 14 0	
	Miscellaneous ...	20161	70568 20	20 0	19 4	141,127 0 0	
	Total ...	65358	272242 14	...	...	5,63,137 15 4	
	Total of tahsil Rámnagar ...	160031	670496 35	...	...	14,63,419 6 5	
	Grand Total of district ...	534293	3324802 11	...	...	64,41,959 11 11	

The difference of 2,711 acres in the Rámnagar tahsil between this statement and No. 1 is accounted for by "dofasli" land being entered twice in the Rámnagar tahsil.

F. E. A. CHAMIER, Lt.-Col.,
Settlement Officer.

Taluk.		Parganah.	Cultivated area in acre and rate.										Revised demand.		Remarks.
			Classification of land.	Rent per acre.				Total area.							
				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Rent.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
Satrikh.	Goind	...	7 0 0	6 0 0	624 0 0	1,822 0 0	15,300 0 0								
		...	4 10 3	3 10 3	1,860 0 0	981 0 0	12,202 0 0								
		...	3 8 0	3 3 8	9,724 0 0	9,542 0 0	40,323 0 0								
		...	.....	2 11 8	.....	2,840 0 0	7,153 0 0					
	Total ...	...	4 5 3	3 7 11	5,208 0 0	15,185 0 0	75,578 0 0	49,245 0 0						
Siddhaur.	Goind	...	9 0 0	7 0 0	2,102 0 0	2,963 0 0	39,659 0 0								
	Matiar	...	6 7 11	5 0 0	5,805 0 0	3,442 0 0	54,942 0 0								
	Donat	...	4 1 10	3 8 0	18,356 0 0	20,368 0 0	1,50,288 0 0								
	Bhur	...	.....	2 0 0	.....	10,276 0 0	20,552 0 0					
Total ...	...	5 2 9	3 3 0	26,263 0 0	37,049 0 0	2,65,441 0 0	1,80,840 0 0							

Nawabgunj.—(Continued.)

Taluk.	Parganah.	Classification of land.	Cultivated area in acre and rate.						Rent.	Revised demand.	Remarks.
			Rent per acre.		Total area.						
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Daryabad.—(Contd.)	Mauwal.	Goind	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.			
		...	7 4 0	6 4 1	678 0 0	1,234 0 0	12,635 8 0				
		Matiar	4 10 11	3 4 2	5,069 0 0	10,489 0 0	57,920 0 0				
		Domat	3 4 0	2 0 0	1,473 0 0	2,024 0 0	8,835 0 0				
		Bhur	2 0 9	1 8 0	1,248 0 0	1,683 0 0	5,980 8 0				
		Total ...	4 4 0	3 2 3	8,468 0 0	15,430 0 0	84,471 0 0	57,762 0 0			
Grand Total.		Goind	7 1 9	5 11 7	6,711 0 0	16,862 0 0	1,44,246 8 0				
		Matiar	4 9 1	3 3 0	42,535 0 0	1,08,255 0 0	5,39,035 0 0				
		Domat	3 7 11	2 5 3	14,688 0 0	34,785 0 0	1,31,601 0 0				
		Bhur	2 4 6	1 7 11	3,216 0 0	5,758 0 0	15,951 8 0				
		Total ...	4 7 6	3 3 4	67,150 0 0	1,65,660 0 0	8,30,834 0 0	5,36,187 0 0			

No. 2582.

FROM

COLONEL J. REID,

COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW,

TO

CAPTAIN G. E. ERSKINE,

PERSL. ASST. TO THE CHIEF COMM., OUDH,

IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Lucknow, the 4th September 1875.

SIR,

IN continuation of my No. 2668, dated the 22nd August 1872, I have the honor to submit the settlement completion report of the district of Bara Banki. Unlike that of Lucknow, it has been written by the officer who effected the settlement, Lieutenant Colonel Chanier, though not till after he had been transferred to another district, and was, consequently, not in a position to supervise the preparation of the statements.

The operations were entirely over long before I was transferred to this division; I should note that the report and figures throughout, refer to the district as at settlement; it has since been greatly enlarged.

2. This report was commenced in the end of 1872, but its completion was delayed, partly because some of the prescribed returns had not been prepared, and partly also because some revisions of assessment were found necessary.

3. The settlement officer's chapter I., paras. 1 to 17, does not call for any remarks from me.

4. The demarcation of boundaries was effected under the orders of Mr. E. O. Bradford in the cold weather of 1861-62.

Demarcation of boundaries,

5. The professional survey was made by Colonel
Professional Survey. Vanrenen, Royal Artillery, from 1862
to 1864.

6. The field survey was carried out from 1863
Field survey. to 1865.

7. I now proceed to notice the statements in their order.
Statement I. The results of the two surveys are given
below :—

	Cultivated acres.	Culturable acres.	Barren, i.e., not assessable acres.	Total acres.
Professional survey	525,930	110,160	160,080	797,088
Field survey	531,582	131,280	160,140	823,011

With respect to the areas cultivated and barren, the two surveys correspond very closely ; but under culturable, there is a marked difference, for which I am unable to account. As a rule, I believe, the field survey returns considerably less culturable than the professional, but both in this district and Lucknow the reverse is the case. In total areas the variation is a little over three per cent.

The total area was 1,285 square miles, divided into three tahsils, comprising 1,595 mauzahs. According to the field survey the percentages of cultivation, culturable, &c., are as follows :—

Cultivation	...	...	...	64·05
Culturable	...	...	...	12·28
Groves	...	...	...	4·9
Village sites	...	...	...	2·62
Jhils and tanks	...	...	...	6·98
Roads and paths	...	...	...	1·67
Revenue free	...	...	...	1·58
Barren	...	...	...	5·75

The percentage of cultivation is high ; of groves and jhils and tanks slightly in excess of the provincial average, and of barren, considerably below it,

8. The cost of the settlement was Rs. 2,86,941-7-7, as
Statement II. detailed underneath :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Measurement ...	...	51,801	12	11
Records ...	...	92,651	3	9
Officers ...	...	81,628	0	10
Fixed establishment ...	...	31,272	13	1
Contingencies ...	...	29,587	8	11

Compared with the other districts of this division, the cost was as follows : -

	Lucknow.	Unao.	Bara Banki.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cost per square mile	383 10 3	198 1 6	179 14 4
Percentage of cost on the revised de- mand for one year	44 15 0	22 13 6	23 8 2

These figures show satisfactorily that Lieutenant Colonel Chamier conducted his operations with due regard to economy ; the cost in Lucknow was comparatively very high for special reasons noted in the report on that district.

9. This statement shows that there were 960 houses of masonry and 147,239 of mud in the district ; and that the total Hindú population was 722,741 and the Mahomedan 125,971, making a grand total of 848,712. Among Mahomedans the sexes are nearly equal, there being 63,033 males and 62,938 females, but among Hindús the males preponderate considerably, numbering 372,889 against 349,852 females: of the Hindú population 416,364 are agricultural, 306,377 non-agricultural ; for the Mahomedans the figures are 34,856 and 91,115.

The population is dense, being 649 per square mile of total area, and 1,003 per square mile of cultivation.

10. This statement shows that talukdárs have been admitted to engage for 850½ villages and fractions of villages, of which 178 have been sub-settled with under-proprietors, while 744½ have

been settled with village zemíndárs, the tenure in 319 $\frac{2}{3}$ being zemíndarí, in 418 $\frac{5}{8}$ pattidarí, and in six bhaiyachara.

Talukdárs hold about half the district and number 53, village zemíndárs number 5,397, and under-proprietors 1,354.

The average holdings, sír and other, are as follows :—

			Ac.	R.	P.
Proprietors' sír	...	...	9	0	1
Sub-proprietors	...	...	4	1	30
Resident cultivators' holding	...	...	3	3	3
Non-resident cultivators' holding	...	...	1	3	31

As already observed, the population is dense, and the holdings of cultivators are, consequently, small; those of resident cultivators are exactly the same as in Lucknow, those of non-resident much smaller.

11. This is a general statement explanatory of the revised assessment. The total cultivation was 534,294 acres, of which 378,517 acres are unirrigated, and 58,906,135 irrigated from wells, and 96,870,225 from jhíls and tanks: these are the figures for the years of assessment, and differ slightly from statement I. Considering that seven per cent. of the total area is under jhíls and tanks, I cannot help thinking that the irrigation must be under-stated. 11,629 acres are held free of revenue. There are 99,496 resident and 35,783 non-resident cultivators, but as a rule men who cultivate in another village also till land in that in which they reside, and, therefore, many of the latter figures are double entries. The number of ploughs is returned at 59,265, but this number, it appears to me, must be below the mark.

The numbers of resident cultivators and ploughs for each tahsíl are as follows :—

			Cultivators.	Ploughs.
Tahsíl Nawabganj	...	...	20,962	14,334
„ Rámnagar	...	...	31,391	13,463
„ Daryabad	...	...	47,143	31,460

In Lucknow there are more than four ploughs to five resident cultivators; the returns for this district give less than three.

The soil is in round numbers 48 per cent. first class, 42 per cent. second class, 10 per cent. third class.

The proportion of good cultivators is also high (*vide* settlement officer's para. 90).

12. The settlement officer's procedure and principles in making assessments are described in his 30th and following paras., and, as stated in his para. 48, they were approved of by the Government of India in 1866.

The villages of a pargana were divided into three classes; according to their estimated rent-paying capacities, rates were fixed for each class. A statement was prepared (*vide* specimens of five villages appended) showing results according to class, to soils, and to irrigation; the summary jama was noted, and the figures thus obtained were taken as a basis of assessment, but were modified by the checks detailed in para. 30 *et seq.* of the settlement officer's report, and the demand finally fixed after careful personal inspection. I forward a detailed statement of the 398 villages in the sadr tahsil, showing rates and the calculations for each village. The settlement officer gives the following memo. of the general results:—

Parganas.	Number of villages.	Assessable area in acres.	Revenue according to class.	By irrigated and unirrigated.	By soils.	Summary jama.	Revised jama.
Nawabganj ...	77	39,740	62,707	78,000	1,00,172	73,247	90,715
Partabganj ...	54	27,438	57,087	64,981	76,843	51,639	64,670
Satrikh ...	43	21,807	41,905	44,811	41,113	41,329	48,795
Siddhaur ...	224	71,743	1,50,815	1,81,576	1,95,514	1,39,400	1,72,497
Total of tahsil ...	398	1,60,729	3,12,514	3,69,368	4,13,642	3,05,615	3,76,677

"The above table shows for the tahsil of Nawabganj what the revised assessment would be according to three different calculations.

"Of all calculations those according to soil are the least reliable, because even honestamins are likely to differ in opinion as to the description of soil in any village.

“Supposing the amins to have entered accurately the fields irrigated during the year of their work, and supposing the fall of rain in the year of survey to have been of average quantity, calculations under column 4 might be expected to result in nearly the same sum as the revised assessment, and here we find that in 400 villages there is a difference of only Rs. 7,000, or an average of Rs. 17·8 per village.”

Brief notes by the settlement officer on each tahsíl are embodied.

Nawabganj tahsíl. “In this district the assessment was not made by any division of the district into imaginary chaks.”

“The first tahsíl assessed was the Nawabganj or sadr tahsíl, which is bounded on the north by the Kalyáni nadi and on the south by the Gumti. It contains four parganas, Nawabganj, Partabganj, Siddhaur, Satrikh.

“The soil for the most part is very good, the exceptions being found along the banks of the Ret and Jumuraya nadis which traverse the tahsíl from the west to the south-east.

“Jhís and tanks in this tahsíl are numerous; kachha wells also abound and last from 10 to 40 years. Water is usually found at a depth of 30 feet. A kachha well costs from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10, and a pakka one about Rs. 70.

“The population is 705 per square mile, 1,027 per cultivated square mile, and about 5 per house.

Talukas. “There are in this tahsíl seven talukas, namely:—

I.—“Jehangírabad, Rája Farzand Ali.

II.—“Sohailpur Bhanmau, Mír Buniad Husen, and Amjad Husen.

III.—“Satrikh, Kazi Sirfráz Ali.

IV.—“Simráwan, Bissein Thakur Sheo Sahai.

V.—“Sháhpur, Ghulám Abbas and Mahomed Amír.

VI.—“Gaddia, Shekh Zainulabdin.

VII.—“Úsmánpur, Thákurain Zahur-ul-nissa.

“ The revised assessment amounts to Rs. 3,76,677, which
 Revised assessment. “ is an increase of Rs. 71,062 on the
 “ summary jama, and gives the follow-
 ing rates:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
“ On total area	...	...	...	1	13	3
“ On malguzari	...	...	...	2	5	6
“ On cultivation	...	...	...	2	10	7

“ The Rámnagar tahsíl is bounded on the north by the
 Rámnagar tahsíl. “ river Gogra, on the south by the
 “ Kalyáni, on the east by the Daryabad
 “ tahsíl, on the west by the Sitapur district.

“ It is composed of parganas Rámnagar, Bado Sarai,
 “ Fatehpur, Muhammadpur.

“ The soil throughout the tahsíl is light excepting in
 Soil. “ the low land, which is said to be the
 “ ancient bed of the Gogra, and there
 it is rich.

“ Throughout this tahsíl, excepting on the low land said
 Irrigation. “ to represent the old bank of the Gogra,
 “ kachha wells supply very little water,
 “ and last only from one to two years. Tanks are very few,
 “ pakka wells can only be built at a heavy cost.

“ The population per square mile is 625; 945 per culti-
 Population. “ vated square mile, and about four
 “ per house.

Talukas. “ The principal talukas are:—

Villages.	Jama.	
392	1,24,588	“ Rámnagar, Rája Sarabjit Singh, “ Raikwar Thakur.
41	19,241	“ Bilheri, Rája Ibad Ali.
95	46,813	“ Mahnudabad, Rája Amir Hus- “ san Khan.
23	9,572	“ Bhatwamau, Badshah Husen Khan. “ zada.
27	6,560	“ Muhammadpur, Ganga Singh, “ Raikwar.

“ The revised assessment amounts to Rs. 2,93,120, which
 Revised assessment, “ gives an increase of Rs. 86,296 on the
 “ summary jama; the rates are:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
“ On total area	...	...	1	3	6
“ On malguzari	...	...	1	8	10
“ On cultivation.	...	...	1	13	4

“ The Daryabad-Rudauli tahsíl is bounded on the north
 Daryabad-Rudauli tahsíl. “ by the river Gogra, on the south by
 “ the Gunti, on the east by the Fyza-
 “ bad district, on the west by the Rámnnagar and Nawabganj
 “ tahsils. In the nawabi, at annexation, and for seven years
 “ after the mutinies, Daryabad and Rudauli represented two
 “ tahsils, but amidst the numerous territorial changes which
 “ have taken place since 1858 one resulted in the amalgama-
 * Khundasa and Muham- “ tion of these two tahsils and the trans-
 madpur. “ fer of two parganas* to Fyzabad; during
 “ the settlement this tahsíl comprised the parganas Daryabad,
 “ Rudauli, Surajpur, Basorhi and Mawai Maholara.

“ The soil throughout this tahsíl is good, and in some
 Soil. “ parts of Rudauli and Basorhi decided-
 “ ly rich; north of the Kalyáni, how-
 “ ever, it is rather light.

“ The Kalyáni nadi divides the Daryabad tahsíl into
 Irrigation. “ two parts. To the north of the naddi,
 “ kachha wells fall in within two years
 “ and supply very little water, but to the south they last up
 “ to 30 years, and are so satisfactory that for purposes of
 “ irrigation nothing more was desired under the native
 “ rule. In connection with this subject I may mention that
 “ in the village of Shahpur, situated on the south bank of
 “ the Kalyáni, kachha wells had so answered all purposes
 “ that it was commonly believed that a pakka well would
 “ be impossible. I induced Ranjit Singh, Subadar Bahadur
 “ of the Baillie Guard, to make an attempt. At his request
 “ I commenced digging the well with my own hands with-
 “ out going through any native ceremonies; the result has
 “ been that so good a well for drinking purposes was built
 “ that he has since constructed others for irrigating his
 “ fields.

" The population per square mile is 655; per cultivated square mile 1,027, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ souls to each house.

Talukas.		" In this tahsíl the talukas are :—
Villages. = Jama.		
68	60,413	" I.—Surajpur Rája Udatpertáb " Singh, Burhelia Thákur.
66	53,940	" II.—Haráha, Rája Narindur Baha- " dur, Súrajbans Thakur.
10	8,225	" III.—Kamiár, Shere Bahadur, Kal- " hans Thakur.
34	24,109	" IV.—Rámpur, Rai Ibram Balli, " Kaiath.
14	10,200	" V.—Saidanpur, Latafat-ullah and " Inayat-ullah.
46	28,291	" VI.—Nirauli, Chaudhri Husen " Bakhsh.
14	7,135	" VII.—Amirpur, Inayat Rassul.
14	8,070	" VIII.—Purai, Mahomed Abid.

" The revised assessment proposed is Rs. 5,27,601 giving an increase of Rs. 1,97,422 in the summary jama and the following rates :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
" On total area	...	...	1	6	5
" On malguzari	...	...	1	14	3
" On cultivation	...	...	2	4	3

" The increase in Daryabad-Rudauli is large, and the great reason for this is that at the annexation portions of this tahsíl, more especially in Rudauli, were found in a state of anarchy, so that the summary settlement was unusually low, sometimes as low as 2 annas in the rupee. During the summary settlement the zamindars made a rich harvest, for under our rule they at once increased their cultivation and settled down."

13. The general results after some revision found necessary, and specially reported, give revenue rates as under. I have entered the Lucknow, Unao, and Rae Bareli rates for the purpose of comparison :—

					On cultiva- tion.	On assess- able.	On total area.
Tahsíl Nawabganj	...	...	...		2 10 7	2 5 6	1 13 3
Tahsíl Rámnagar...	...	...	...		1 13 4	1 8 10	1 3 6
Tahsíl Daryabad ...	...	...	...		2 4 3	1 14 3	1 6 5
District Bara Banki	...	...	...		2 3 10	1 14 4	1 7 3
Lucknow district...	...	...	...		2 6 7	1 11 11	1 5 0
Rae Bareli	...	...	...	...	2 6 4	1 10 0	...
Unao	...	...	...	...	2 5 10	1 9 6	...

These figures show that the Bara Banki rate is the lowest of the four districts on cultivation, but the highest on assessable. The rates for tahsíl Rámnagar are very low.

Another statement prepared by the Deputy Commissioner gives the following rates :—

Name of tahsíl.	Irrigated.				Unirrigated.			
	Goind.	Matyár.	Dumat.	Bhur	Goind.	Matyár.	Dumat.	Bhur.
Nawabganj ...	8 8 4	5 12 2	4 2 1	...	7 2 3	4 10 7	3 7 2	2 1 10
Daryabad ...	7 1 9	4 9 1	3 7 11	2 4 6	5 11 7	3 3 0	2 5 3	1 7 11
Rámnagar ...	8 8 0	4 11 6	2 14 10	1 13 3	6 9 7	3 6 5	2 2 0	1 2 3
District Unao...	7 12 0	5 1 0	6 0 0	3 14 0	5 15 0	3 11 0	4 2 0	2 10 0

These figures are, unfortunately, not of much use for testing the assessment, as the rates of rent are not those worked out by the assessing officer, but those admitted by the zemindárs and, consequently, much under the mark.

The results obtained by applying these rates are as follows :—

Name of tahsíl.	Rental.	Govt. demand.
Nawabganj ...	5,87,971	3,76,677
Daryabad ...	8,30,834	5,27,601
Rámnagar ...	4,83,073	2,93,120
Total	...	11,97,398

I do not give the Lucknow rates as they were much too high, and were not nearly worked up to.

14. The following figures show the average outturn of the principal grains as compared with Lucknow and with the provincial averages of 1868-69 and 1869-70 :—

	Provincial 1868-69.	Provincial 1869-70.	Lucknow.	Bara Banki.
Rice, lbs ...	649	701	389	328
Wheat ...	878	908	630	502
Inferior grains ...	544	704	604	550
Sugar ...	816	849	758	720
Tobacco ...	700	702	226	632

The average outturn per acre of all descriptions of produce is six maunds, two seers, twelve chittacks, and the value Rs. 11-14-8; the statement was prepared long after the close of the settlement, and I do not think it is reliable; the outturn, it will be observed, is very low, compared with the provincial and Lucknow figures; on the other hand, the prices are far higher than could safely be reckoned on for a term of thirty years.

The amount of revenue assessed, Rs. 11,97,398, is in round numbers two-elevenths of the value of the produce.

15. Since the assessment was made, a number of estates have been managed direct; namely, under attachment, in execution of decrees, and otherwise. The rental and revenue of estates attached in execution of decrees are as under.

Name of estate.	Name of pargana in which situated.	Rental demand, including sfr, &c.	Government revenue, net.	Remarks.
Harāha taluka ...	Daryabad ...	1,20,178 14 8	53,856 0 0	Since released.
Amirpur ditto ...	Rudauli ...	14,188 12 6	7,085 0 0	Ditto.
Kothi ...	Siddhaur ...	6,774 0 0	3,387 8 0	Attached by order of civil court, since released.
Bishundaspur ...	Daryabad ...	7,751 0 0	4,500 0 0	Ditto, since released.
Kola Ghabri ...	Siddhaur ...	964 0 0	500 0 0	Since released.
Galamau ...	Satrikh ...	4,065 11 3	2,100 0 0	Ditto.
Kurkha taluka ...	Nawabganj ...	29,516 19 0	13,362 0 8	
Muhammadpur do.	Muhammadpur, ...	18,078 8 0	9,229 0 0	
Zufferpur do.	Ramnagar ...	5,124 8 3	1,725 0 0	Attached by order of civil court.

These figures show that though Bishundaspur looks rather high, the assessment has, on the whole, been very fairly made : Zufferpur is an exception. With regard to this the assistant settlement officer writes :—

“ Last evening I again rode round this village ; Khalispur “ is not half so well cultivated as it might be, for the soil is not “ bad. Zufferpur is well cultivated. Karindh is not so well “ cultivated as it should be. On the whole, the village falls “ under the Goura class and Kerundua, Fatchpur, rather than “ under that of Mīrpur and Sundiyamau, which it adjoins.

“ The old kanungos deserve consideration. They used “ to get 1,328 nankar on their taluka, which is now lost to “ them. At the same time the present jama of Rs. 955 is low, “ as compared with neighbouring villages, and the actual capa- “ cities of this one, though I believe it high as compared with “ what reaches the sub-proprietor’s hands. The bad cultiva- “ tion is now accounted for by what the old kanungos tell me, “ namely, that it is nearly all ‘ batai ’ cultivation and at three- “ fifths ‘ amnek ’ rates. It lies in their own hands, therefore, “ to raise the assets by imposing jammai rates : what consi- “ deration should be allowed is a nice question,” leaving Rs. 955. The assessment has been in force for a number of years, and it is most undesirable to make changes, and as this estate is held by under-proprietors who pay the Government demand plus 20 per cent., I hesitate to recommend a revision of the Government demand, though I think the under-proprietors, who are kanungos, have taken advantage of their opportunities, as such, to mislead the assessing officer.

16. The figures for the properties held under the Encumbered Estates Act are given below :—

Name of estate.	Name of persons in which situated.	Rental demand, including sir, jagir, and muafi.				Corrected rent-roll.	Government demand.				Remarks
		Tauzi demand.	Sir.	Muafi and jagir.	Total.		Land Revenue.	Cesses.	Local Rates.	Total.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Parul.	Rudauli.	11,335 11 9	1,650 7 10	1,224 10 6	14,210 14 1	18,297	8,070 0 0	201 11 0	201 10 0	8,473 5 0	
Gaddia.	Partaliganj & Siddhaur.	12,662 12 6	171 14 9	93 11 10	13,828 7 1	...	6,962 8 0	174 6 0	174 6 0	7,311 4 0	
Gokulpur.	Nawabganj.	2,105 8 6	188 15 0	13 1 0	2,307 8 6	...	1,300 0 0	32 8 0	32 8 0	1,365 0 0	
Shahpuri.	Nawabganj & Partaliganj.	8,390 10 9	...	...	8,390 10 9	...	4,404 10 6	113 4 0	113 4 0	4,631 2 6	

In consequence of successive bad seasons, beginning with 1871, there has lately been a falling off in both cultivation and rental in some villages, especially in the Purai estate. In some villages too there are heavy liens of various descriptions. For Purai a column has been added showing corrected rent-rolls.

The assessment is rather under than over a fair half assets demand.

17. The summary settlement demand was Rs. 8,42,618, it has been raised to Rs. 11,97,398, giving an augmentation of Rs. 3,54,780 or rather more than 42 per cent.

The assessment in the Nawabganj and Daryabad tahsils is, I believe, a fair half assets demand; in tahsíl Fatehpur, (Rámnagar), the rate is very low, and there is good reason for supposing that the assessment is less than half assets. The settlement officer notes that the facilities for irrigation in the tahsíl to the north of the Kalyáni are not so great as in other parts of the district, but making every allowance for this, I doubt if it justifies the marked difference of rates. At the same time, as the assessment has been in force for some eight years, I am not prepared to recommend any enhancement, more especially as many villages are held by under-proprietary communities, who pay the Government demand, plus 20 per cent. to the Rája of Rámnagar; while others situated on the banks of nálas are liable to serious damage from overflows. This tahsíl was assessed by Mr. H. B. Ilarington.

The district has great advantages; it lies almost entirely between the Gogra and the Gumti; it is intersected by two lines of railway, one running right through it from east to west. The soil is generally fertile and the population dense, while the area under the more valuable crops, especially sugar, is above the average, and will no doubt, have greatly increased before the term of settlement expires.

18. The assessment has now been in force for several years, and the Government demand has generally been realized without much difficulty, though 1871 was a very disastrous year, and some estates have not even now fully recovered themselves.

A good deal of land owned by both talukdárs and village proprietors has changed hands since the introduction

of the new jamas, but though the rise was considerable, and must have been sensibly felt, these transfers have very rarely been occasioned by the assessment being in excess of half assets. In one year, for which a detailed statement was prepared, the area transferred by sale, and mortgaged, amounted to 12,422 acres. This area was accounted for as follows, namely :—

	Acres.
Settlement expenses, litigation, &c. ...	5,502
Extravagant expenditure on marriages, &c. ...	2,834
Losses from calamities of season ...	245
Litigation subsequent to settlement ...	400
Other causes ...	3,440

In round numbers, half the transfers may be set down to litigation at and after regular settlement, and one-fourth to extravagance; of the transfers for other causes one-fifth was a voluntary gift, old debts of long standing account for some, in a few villages in consequence of the great number of sharers, and for other reasons the revised demand pressed heavily and reductions have been made.

19. The following claims to proprietary rights were disposed of:—
STATEMENT VI.

Claims to proprietary right in entire villages ...	3,148
Claims to shares ...	6,517
Claims to sub-settlement ...	938
Claims to sîr, &c. ...	2,000
Claims to birt and sankalap in talukas ...	316
Claims to sîr, &c., in independent villages ...	1,753
Miscellaneous claims ...	8,817
Total ...	<u>23,489</u>

Claims to proprietary right in 1,595 entire villages were
 ENTIRE VILLAGES. thus disposed of :—

Settled with talukdárs in 1858-59	...	...	698
Additional settled with talukdárs at regular settle- ment	...	...	47
Settled with the village proprietors after summary settlement	...	...	782
Settled with other village proprietors	...	...	65
Decreed the property of Government	...	...	3

The above shows that the village proprietors of the summary settlement lost 115 of the 897 villages, for which they were then admitted to engage ; the proportion of villages which changed hands was moderate and nearly the same as in Lucknow.

20. The settlement officer, *vide* his 53rd and following
 Shares. paras., writes at considerable length on
 the principles by which the courts were
 guided in decreeing claims for shares ; at the commencement
 of the settlement the rule that only such rights as had been
 actually enjoyed within the limitation period of twelve years
 could be decreed was rigidly adhered to, and sharers who
 had held nothing but sîr within limitation were awarded
 sîr only. The rule was subsequently relaxed by the Finan-
 cial Commissioner, and the possession of sîr was considered
 to give the holder a claim to his ancestral share. There were
 plausible reasons for the relaxation, and it seemed fair and
 equitable ; still I think it is to be regretted that it was made ;
 for though these sîr holders would doubtless have considered
 a rejection of their claims to shares as a grievous hardship
 at the time, I am satisfied that the vast majority of them
 would, in the long run, have been far more prosperous and
 happy if we had strictly maintained the *status quo*. The
 admission of these claims led to much litigation, and con-
 sequent expense, and claimants, even when successful, fre-
 quently found themselves burdened with debt, and placed in
 a position to which they were quite unaccustomed, and the
 difficulties of which they were, in many instances, unable to

overcome. Under the late Government the rule in communities was that one or two of the leading men should manage and take the risk of loss or gain, and the rest enjoy sîr rent free, or at light rates, and this arrangement was the most convenient and advantageous to all, and, in my opinion, far preferable to our theoretically more equitable system of minute subdivision of shares. Decrees were given in favour of claimants in 1,637 out of 5,382 cases decided on trial; this is less than one-third, whereas in Lucknow suitors were successful in nearly half of these claims.

21. The settlement officer treats of these cases at para.

Sub-Settlements.

60. I hardly think it necessary here to discuss at length the advantages and disadvantages of Act XXVI. of 1866. There can be no question that it was considered by the parties immediately interested favorable to talukdârs, and unfavorable to under-proprietors, and the practical result was a very material reduction in the number of sub-settlements. On the other hand, the Act secures a liberal provision in the shape of sîr to disappointed claimants, and though under-proprietors would undoubtedly have preferred sub-settlements, it is by no means certain, that as a rule, the sîr holders, in the next generation, will not be in a better position than the sub-lessees; indeed my experience in the east of the province leads me to entertain serious apprehensions that a very large number of sub-settlements will break down. The sub-lessees generally share profits equally with the talukdârs, and this is an ample margin for a few individuals, but it is not so when, as is frequently the case, the coparceners are very numerous and their holdings extremely small.

22. The other classes of cases do not call for any remarks. Of the whole judicial work the settlement officer disposed of 3,345 cases, the assistant settlement officer of 3,505, the extra assistant commissioners of 8,908, and sadr munsarims of 7,686. All claims to the proprietary right in entire villages, were tried by the settlement officer or assistant settlement officer.

23. This statement and the additional statement show

Statement VII.

that forty-three talukdârs (some of whom possess estates in other districts) hold 738 entire villages, and 420 portions of villages, comprising

436,574 acres, with an estimated gross rental of Rs. 12,40,116, and a Government demand of Rs. 6,26,527, and an estimated profit of Rs. 5,56,376 : 178 villages and fractions of villages have been sub-settled, and in these the profits of the under proprietors are estimated at Rs. 57,212.

24. The return of rural police shows that 1,594 villages and 2,411 hamlets are watched by 2,364 village chaukidárs, each with an average charge of 84 houses ; most of these men are remunerated by grants of rent-free land, though a considerable number are paid in cash ; their holdings of land range from $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the average rate of remuneration varies from Rs. 2-1-2 in tahsíl Fatehpur, to Rs. 2-5-2 in tahsíl Nawabganj, this is exclusive of fees and perquisites.

25. Lieutenant-Colonel Chamier brought great zeal and industry to bear on the arduous task entrusted to him, and he had the great advantage of an intimate knowledge of the district of which he had been Deputy Commissioner for several years.

Mr. H. B. Harington and the other officers noticed by Colonel Chamier are well deserving of favourable mention.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. REID,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE STATEMENTS.—*Vide para. 12, Commissioner's review.*

Karanli.	Name of village.	Proprietor.	Mauzan area in acres.	Class.	Property.		Unirrigated.	Culturable.	Result.	Mafyar.	D mat.	Bh'r.	Culturable.	Result.	Assots.	Summarized Jama.	Kuliyat Nawab.	Nankar.	Hew demarcated.	Revenue assessed.	Rate on column 3.
					By well.	By tanks.															
Raja Farzand Ali Khan.			303×2-8-0=982	1.	42×8-0=333	100×5-0-0=500	217×1-9-0=325	31×0-8-0=16	1,177	37×0-0-0=103	342×3-4-0=905	..	31×0-8-0=16	1,173	1950 F. Rs. 2,614 1941 F. " 2,519 1282 F. " 2,700 1553 F. " 2,912 1944 F. " 2,725 1285 F. " 2,579	Rs. 1,753	1298 F. Rs. 1,302 1269 F. " 1,302 1260 F. " 1,302 1251 F. " 1,302 1262 F. " 1,302	104	Above.	1,000	Rs. a. p. 4 1 0

Form A, 1856.—Assets of 1262 fasli. Rs. 2,760, increased by tahsildar to Rs. 3,986 in which sir 500 bighas at Re. 1-8-0 is included; village prosperous. Kurmís abound. Up to 1240 fasli, the jama was Rs. 3,500, but the farmer with interest got it attached to Muzur Tahsil at Rs. 1,062, the mukaddams, however, *obtained the lease from the farmer at Rs. 3,200.* Crops good, rabi best, the mukaddams hold 500 bighás sir:—

Assets continued 1266 fasli Rs. 1,919, no sir.	Assets continued 1269 fasli Rs. 2,362, no sir.
Ditto 1267 " " 2,307 "	Ditto 1270 " " 2,548 "
Ditto 1268 " " 2,456 "	

The assets of their village must be very much understated, if the Extra Assistant Commissioner of 1856 was at all correct in his calculation they are not under Rs. 4,000. The village is on the pakka road and is distant 2 miles from the sadr, so that the tenants have not far to go to market: 100 kachha bighas sir or 25 acres have been decreed to the Kurmís at Re. 1.

In the permanent settlement file, where Assistant Settlement Officer investigated the claim to hold pukhta advanced by the Kurmís, they stated that for 2½ years they held the lease at Rs. 3,000.

12th August, 1864, Raja Farzand Ali states, if the Kurmís would only pay the rent they paid in 1262-63 then the rental would rise to Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 2,600. The 100 bighas now decreed to the Kurmís used to give from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 a bigha.

From an inspection of the file of 1859, when Mr. Capper decided upon what jama the Kurmís should hold the lease from the Raja, the Raja's brother stated at the tahsil that the assets of the village should be Rs. 3300, lis. 300 of which were receipts on manorial dues "kharmohra" &c, and Mardan Ali insisted upon the Kurmís recognizing the assets to be Rs. 3,000, and that Rs. 200 would be sufficient remuneration for them if they made the collections. Tahsildar recommended lease at Rs. 2,500; Mr. Capper fixed it at Rs. 2,400; this was refused by the Kurmís on the plea that Rs. 2,400 represented the gross rental and they did not appeal.

Sixty-two tenants, chiefly Kurmís; no pahis; 11 kolhus; no galliye; 6 tanks; 12 kachha wells; water found at 24 feet:—

Jagir	19 pakka bighas	...	...	...	Rs. 45
Shankalap	21 " "	...	...	...	" 42
					87

May 23rd, 1865, Mr. Simson, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, at first assessed this village at Rs. 2,000, Mr. Martin, a short time before the mutiny, reduced it to Rs. 1,750.

The Assistant Settlement Officer gave the Kurmís a pukhta holding, but his decree was reversed in appeal by Settlement Commissioner. Gya Parshad explains that the Rs. 300 for kauris was a sawai payable to Government, fixed of old, i.e., as far back as the location of Nawabganj. I very much doubt the necessity for reducing the assessment at all because there is a fiction of Kurmís who, being friendly to the Raja, enjoy low rates, the other side have had to fight for their sir.

When Mr. Martin only reduced the jama to Rs. 1,750 we may feel assured that the limit had been reached, for that officer was inclined to assess low. As the Raja is so very positive that his village is still heavily assessed, I make a further reduction of Rs. 150.

F. E. A. CHAMIER, Lt.-Col.,
Deputy Commissioner.

Piprauli.	1	Name of village.
Raja Farzand Ali Khan.	2	Proprietor.
516 X 2-8-0 = 1290	3	Malguzari area in acres.
I.	4	Class.
64 X 8 = 482	5	By wells.
157 X 6 = 786	6	By tanks.
298 X 1-8-0 = 357	7	Unirrigated.
65 X 0-8-0 = 32	8	Culturable.
1606	9	Result.
230 X 6 = 1380	10	Matyar.
218 X 3 = 654	11	Dumat.
:	12	Bhur.
65 X 0-8-0 = 32	13	Culturable.
2066	14	Result.
1260 fasli, Rs. 2,581 | 1263 fasli, Rs. 2,363	15	Assets.
1261 " " 2,981 | 1264 " " 2,383		
1262 " " 2,945 | 1265 " " 2,285		
1630	16	Summary Jania.
1258 fasli, Rs. 1,638 | 1261 fasli, Rs. 2,152	17	Kabuliyat nawab.
1259 " " 2,342 | 1262 " " 2,555		
1260 " " 2,460		
Rs. 235	18	Aunkat.
Alone	19	How demarcated.
1700	20	Revenue assessed.
3	21	Rate on column 3.
4		Rs. a
9		p.

Form A (1856).—In 1261 fasli assets were Rs. 2,941. Long inhabited, 10 tanks, 6 kachha and 4 pakka wells, soil good, crops of the first class, sown with sugar-cane. As returns were also obtained from former landlord, assets have been ascertained. The two annas taken from each tenant as village expenses are not included in the assets :—

Assets continued	...	1266 fasli, 2 141 sir	273 bighas	Rs. 137
Ditto	...	1267 " 2,396	" 287	" 143
Ditto	...	1268 " 2,572	" ...	" ...
Ditto	...	1269 " 2,570	" ...	" ...
Ditto	...	1270 " 2,601	" 287	" 93

Sir for years prior to 1266 fasli cannot be given, as papers have been burn. Calculating sir at Rs. 2 per kachha bigha, the assets exceed Rs. 3,000; add rent-free 425 = Rs. 3,425. Cultivators are chiefly of the Kurmi caste, some Brahmans mostly Jamunye. No pahis; plenty of water in Piprauli itself; two large tanks to west. One kachha well to the east, close to village, is being worked. Wells covered during the rains to prevent their falling in. Small jhil and two tanks to east; 78 ploughs :—

Muafi	...	77 bighas, Rs. 204
Jagir	...	127 " " 211
Grove	...	7 " " 12
Rent-free	...	1 " " 7
Uftada	...	12 " " 3

Achagaon (Kurind).	Name of village.
Muhamad Hussein.	Proprietor.
547 X 2 = 1,094	Malguzari area in acres.
11.	Class.
5 X 6 = 30	Irrigated. By wells.
168 X 4 = 672	By tanks.
288 X 1-0 = 432	Unirrigated.
86 X 0-8-0 = 43	Culturable.
1,177	Results.
269 X 5 = 1,345	Matyár.
191 X 2 = 382	Dumat.
..	Bhur.
86 X 0-8-0 = 43	Culturable.
1,770	Results.
1263 F. Rs. 1,157	1264 F. Rs. 1,533
1264 F. " 1,166	1267 F. " 1,378
1265 F. " 1,391	1268 F. " 1,454
Summary jama.	
Rs. 900, but in form A of 1856 Rs. 1,000	
1259 F. Rs. 1,770	1261 F. " 1,912
1260 F. " 1,832	1262 F. " 1,916
335	Nankar.
Alone.	How demarcated.
Rs. 1,150	Revenue assessed.
Rs. 2-3-1	Rate on column 3.

Form A, 1856.—Village in straits owing to quarrel between proprietors. Assets continued 1269 fasli, Rs. 1,594 sir none. 1270 fasli, Rs. 1,561. Sir none. These assets appear to me to be understated. Nearly half the cultivated land is irrigated. The surveyor's map exhibits a fine large tank to the south-west as well as 11 other small tanks. The village is situated in the middle of known good soil. Piprauli, which adjoins it, and is in area 546 acres, shows by Rája Farzund Ali's returns over Rs. 3,000 assets. Twenty-two acres, 2 roods, and 10 poles of cultivated and culturable land (cultivated Rs. 13-1-0, culturable Rs. 9-1-10) have been taken up by the railway. Mahomed Hossein present (August 10th, 1864) states:—It is not possible that the assets of Karind should increase more than Rs. 200 or 300; the land is inferior to that of Piprauli. The best land will only produce 5 kachha maunds per kachha bigah; the last outturn of "ráb," sugarcane juice, was 2½ to 3 pakka maunds per kachha bigah. (*Note.*—The words kachha and pakka before the maunds have been entered at Mahomed Hossein's request.)—I do not recollect how many kolhus are in the village. The last time I went to Karind about 6 months ago: kachha wells do not last more than 3 or 4 years. There is plenty of water from the tanks, so that well water is not much required. There is a very large tank which occasionally inundates adjacent fields, otherwise the water does not remain on the fields.

In this village there are 20 houses of Kurmis, 3 kolhus, 1 tank, and 19 ponds, 40 pahikashts, 4 kachha wells last one year, water at 20 haths, depth of water 8 haths; 23 ploughs

Muáfi sankaláp	...	16 B.	Rs. 32
Jágir	...	51 "	" 47
Grove	...	1 "	" 1
Rent-free	...	57 "	" 269
Uftada, new	...	13 "	" 5
			353
		Assets, 1270 fasli	... 1,561
			1,914
1234 fasli	(kabuliyat)...	...	Rs. 2,013
1235 "	...	...	" 2,014
1236 "	...	...	" 1,551
1264 "	...	...	" 2,184

F. E. A. CHAMIER, Lt. Col.,
Deputy Commissioner.

Kalpiya.	Name of village.	Proprietor.	Malguzari area in acres	Class.	Irrigated		Unirrigated.	Culturable.	Result.	Matyār.	Dumat	Bhur.	Culturable.	Result.	Assets.	Summary jama.	Kabulyat Nawl.	Nankar.	How demarcated.	Revenue assessed.	Rate on column 3.
					By wells.	By tanks.															
	Raja Farzand Ali Khan.		924 X 2 = 1848	II.	55 X 6 = 330	48 X 4 = 192	583 X 1-8-0 = 874	237 X 0-8-0 = 118	1814	152 X 5 = 760	533 X 2 = 1066	...	237 X 0 8-0 = 118	1944		Kalpiya ... 1,593 Jowaripur ... 350	1258 F. Rs. 2,322 1261 F. Rs. 1,921 1259 F. " 2,024 1262 F. " ... 1260 F. " 1,321	276	Jowaripur included.	1,640	1 12 4
																Detailed below.					

Talukdar assets.

Kalpiya.			
1260 fasli,	1,714	sir	"
1261 "	1,780	"	"
1262 "	1,783	"	"
1263 "	1,771	"	"
1264 "	1,651	"	"
1265 "	1,709	"	"
	c. b.		
1266 "	1,738	100	50
1267 "	1,844	100	50
1268 "	2,014	100	50
1269 "	1,997	100	50
1270 "	2,003	100	50
Jawaripur.			
1260	517	...	"
1261	548	...	" 1267 526 sir 93 46
1262	554	...	" 1268 557 93 46
1263	405	...	" 1269 588 93 46
1264	368	...	" 1270 718 93 170
1265	405	...	"
1266	483	93	46

Extract from Form A. of 1856.

Kalpiya.—A prey to farmers. Crops good, and of all kinds Eight kachha wells, 4 tanks 1 jhil 1 irrigated. Malguzars' assets not trustworthy. In 1262 fasli the mukaddams obtained the lease for Rs. 2,150 In 1263 fasli Rs. 2,350 the assets cannot, therefore, be less than Rs. 2,400. Rabi best. One year's papers of khann tahsil received from kanungo exhibit assets Rs 2,541.

Jowaripur.—Fourteen houses of Kurmis often devastated by dacoits. Two tanks, 2 kachha wells, 10 irrigated. Gallia accounts of 1263 fasli quite wrong. In its worst days the assets were 800. In 1863-64, kolhus-crops good.

Calculating sir at Rs. 2 the kachha bigha, the highest are Kulpiya 2,164 Jawaripur ... 718 = 2882.

In 1234 fasli Rs. 1,189.
" 1235 fasli " 1,189.

In these two last years the nankar of Raja Razak Baksh was not deducted as formerly.

Karamat Ali gives assets in 1226 fasli Rs. 451, 1227 fasli Rs. 521, 1228 fasli Rs. 732, 1229 fasli Rs. 712, 1230 fasli Rs. 660, 1231 fasli Rs. 740, 1232 fasli Rs. 775

1246 f. Rs. 2,073	1249 f. Rs. 2,375	1252 f. Rs. 2,303	1255 f. Rs. 2,258
1247 f. " 2,073	1250 f. " 2,084	1253 f. " 2,248	1256 f. " 2,414
1248 f. " 2,371	1251 f. " 2,201	1254 f. " 2,258	1257 f. " 2,321

These assets are known because the village in Razak Baksh.

In Jowaripur water is found at 18 baths, 2 tanks, 4 kachha wells, crops good, several pahis, Kurmis principally.

Gya Parshad gives assets of Kalpiya khas in 1,240 fasli Rs. 2,596, 1,238 fasli Rs. 3,323, and kabuliyat of 1234-35 fasli Rs. 1,189, both years of Jowaripur and of Kalpiya alone, in 1,264 fasli kabuliyat Rs. 2,622.

F. E. A. CHAMIER, Lt.-Col.,
Deputy Commissioner.

Biyara.	Name of village.
1. Ramzan Ali.	Proprietor.
2. Wife of Baksish Ali, (deceased.)	
3. Yasin Ali.	
1,316 X 2 = 2,632	Malguzari area in acres.
II.	Class.
..	Irrigated.
	By wells.
204 X 4 = 816	By tanks.
868 X 1-5-0 = 1302	Unirrigated.
243 X 0-8 0 = 121	Culturable.
2,239	Result.
50 X 5 = 250	Matyār.
1,110 X 2 = 2,220	Dumat.
..	Bhur.
243 X 0-8-0 = 121	Culturable.
2,641	Result.
Detailed below.	Assets.
1,125	Summary jama.
1,258—4,109 up to 1262 fasli.	Kabulyat nawabi.
184	Nankar.
Alone	How demarcated.
2,200	Revenue assessed.
1 10 9	Rate on column 3.

Assets of sadr munsarim:—

1260 fasli,	1,136 sīr,	420 c. b. 310
1261 „	1,096 „	418 „ 209
1262 „	1,149 „	418 „ 209
1263 „	1,422 „	418 „ 209
1264 „	1,835 „	425 „ 212
1265 „	1,777 „	425 „ 212
1266 „	1,900 „	427 „ 218
1267 „	1,969 „	454 „ 227
1268 „	3,032 „	676 „ 338
1269 „	2,943 „	676 „ 338
1270 „	2,712 „	{ 316 „ 158
		{ 434 „ 602 by tenants.

Calculating the sīr in 1268 fasli at Rs. 2 per kachha bigha, the assets were Rs. 4,046 74 ploughs.

This is a large village in every respect; it is now but little inhabited; it has not yet recovered from having been the resort of Pāsis of bad character. During the Nawabi cultivation of enormous extent; consequently there are many Pāhis. Sugarcane towards Nainaman; cultivated by Pāhis from it. Crops generally poor. Mostly wheat. A large quantity of land to south imperfectly cultivated. No attempt to sink a well in this direction for the last 30 years. Large tank full of water to the west might be greatly utilized. When a field to the south-east has been watered the crop is good.

Yasin Ali gives petition that his kabulyat used to be Rs. 1,088; in 1259 fasli it was Rs. 1,034.

Rent-free, not included in assets:—

	Jāgirs	kachha bighas	81	Rs. yielding	123
Muāfi	...	„	32	„	38
Groves cultivated	...	„	32	„	22
Recently fallow	...	„	56	„	35
			201		218

In the Khewat of 1859 there are only four shares entered.

In a file dated October, 1861, where Ibad Ali claimed adjustment of accounts for 1268 fasli, it appeared that the assets were Rs. 3,044 exclusive of sīr, so that the assets were not less than Rs. 4,600. I give a light assessment at Rs. 2,200 to induce these Musalmans to sink *pakka* wells.

F. E. A. CHAMIER, Lt.-Col.,
Deputy Commissioner.

No 1344R. of 1879.

R E S O L U T I O N .

ODDH REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 7th June, 1879.

READ—

Report on the revision of the settlement of the Bara Banki district.
Letter from the Commissioner, Lucknow Division, No 2582, dated 5th September, 1875, submitting the report.

THE settlement of the district of Bara Banki enjoys this advantage, that the final report on it has been written by the officer who planned the system of its assessment, personally assessed the greater portion of it, supervised almost the whole of the operations of the settlement, and has finally had, as Deputy Commissioner, a large experience of its working, and an opportunity of modifying, by the light of that experience, such of his original proposals as were found unsuitable.

2. Colonel Chamier's report is dated the ^{18th January}_{27th February} 1871, but its submission was delayed by the Commissioner, partly because some of the prescribed returns had not been supplied by the settlement officer and partly because a revision of part of the assessment was found necessary, and was made in 1874-75. The Commissioner's review was written in September, 1875 ; and the papers were printed sometime afterwards, but when they came under the consideration of Government, many errors were discovered, and several points required explanation. The report has been corrected and much of it reprinted; it now purports to deal with the assessments as they stood after the revisions in 1874-75.

3. The field survey, on which the assessment proceeded, was made in the years 1863-65, immediately on the traces of the revenue survey. The settlement officer's survey shows a total area which is 24,000 acres in excess of that given by the professional survey. The areas given as under cultivation and as barren respectively, very closely approximate in the two surveys. The difference is in the area culturable. Notwithstanding the time and labour bestowed on the correction of

the report and its appendices, an unexplained discrepancy still exists between the entries in column 8, statement I, and column 14, statement V., in respect of the cultivated area in the paraganas of the Rámnagar tahsíl.

4. The proportional amount of land under cultivation is higher in this than in any other district, and the area absolutely barren is on an average a half less than in its neighbours in southern Oudh; on the other hand the culturable waste is small.

<i>District.</i>		<i>Cultivation.</i>	<i>Culturable.</i>	<i>Barren.</i>
Unao	...	52·0	20·4	12·14
Lucknow	...	53·7	19·6	14·95
Bara Banki	...	64·0	12·3	5·92
Fyzabad	...	55·0	16·0	10·00
Sultanpur	...	50·0	17·0	12·00
Partabgarh	...	48·7	13·7	16·20
Rae Bareli	...	49·6	22·3	7·20

5. The population of the district is 649 to the square mile. It has only two towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants, but it comes next to Lucknow inclusive of the city and at no great interval.

<i>District.</i>		<i>Population per square mile.</i>
Lucknow	...	696
Bara Banki	...	649
Fyzabad	...	616
Sultanpur	...	969
Rae Bareli	...	579
Partabgarh	...	540
Unao	...	537

6. As an agricultural district, it has the advantage of all its neighbours in its very large proportion of the gardening castes, and the small number of the high castes in its people.

	<i>Brahmans and Rajputs.</i>	<i>Kurmís and Maraos.</i>
Unao	23	5
Lucknow	16	11
Bara Banki	12	17
Fyzabad	22	9
Sultanpur	23	6
Partabgarh	21	15
Rae Bareli	26	9

7. It is described as a "well-wooded richly cultivated plain, greatly interspersed with villages and hamlets," with no large uncultivated tracts and no extensive jungles. A population so dense consists entirely with this description.

8. The returns of the settlement survey show that, of the cultivation of the district, 48 per cent. is first class soil, 42 per cent. second class, and 10 per cent. third class ;* also

* The figures in columns 31-33, statement V, are percentages on total area. Those in the text are on cultivation.

that 29 per cent. of the lands under cultivation are irrigated.

The returns are wholly silent as to the area under manure.

9. The settlement officer has not specified the principle on which he directed his amins to classify the soil. In the order of Government for the revision of the assessment in Oudh, discretion in this matter was expressly given. It was recognized that the same name might not be given to the same natural soil in every district, and indeed that the degree of proximity to the village site was more often a test of quality, than the character of the soil. It was, however, a matter of most precise direction that no pains should be spared to ensure the accuracy of the record of measurement, and that, in particular, the entries of land irrigated or capable of being irrigated should be zealously watched. An Extra Assistant Commissioner was detailed for the express purpose of the supervision of the measurements, but it does not appear that he was employed in any local tests

† Para. 22, report.

of their accuracy,† and the settlement officer seems to have allowed himself to be too easily

Para. 39, report.

persuaded of the difficulties of discrimination, and the uselessness of minute enquiries to devote much labour to their supervision and correction.

10. It is not therefore surprising to find that the returns of the survey of Bara Banki present some remarkable differences from neighbouring districts in the Cis-Gogra plains, where the instructions of Government were more closely followed.

11. Under the discretion left them, some settlement officers classed their soils according to the natural character; some according to the artificial character. The former without

exception, placed dumat in the first class, matyái in the second. It would seem from Appendix A. that in Bara Banki matyár was made first class. From the large area returned as matyár, it is fortunate that in Bara Banki that soil is so exceptionally excellent. The following table shows the soils of the neighbouring districts according to the settlement statements :—

<i>District.</i>	SOILS.		
	<i>1st class dumat.</i>	<i>2nd class matyár.</i>	<i>3rd class bhur.</i>
Unao	59	18	23
Lucknow*	55	16	12 * <i>Exclusion of goind.</i>
Bara Banki	48 2nd class,	42 1st class	10
Fyzabad	59	30	11
	<i>Goind.</i>	<i>Majhar.</i>	<i>Pulo.</i>
Sultanpur	20	53	26
Rae Bareli	24	50	26

12. It is however in irrigation that the most startling difference from its neighbours is found:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Percentage of cultivation irrigated.</i>	
Unao	...	47
Lucknow	...	44
Bara Banki	...	29
Fyzabad	...	58
Sultanpur	...	78
Rae Bareli	...	72

In Rae Bareli certainly and probably in Sultanpur, the area entered as irrigated was that ordinarily irrigated, whether for any reason temporarily unirrigated or not. In the other districts the directions of the Chief Commissioner were followed, and only that area entered, which was during the year of survey actually irrigated. The Commissioner in his review has pointed out that 7 per cent. of the whole area of Bara Banki is covered by jhils and tanks, and that the return of irrigation is probably understated. It may be safely assumed from the statistics of the adjoining districts, from the admissions of the settlement officer, and from the revenue rates, which were eventually imposed with safety, that the returns of the survey are, in this point at least, in very material error.

13. The plan of assessment has been described, but, on the whole, incompletely. In para 30 the settlement officer has tabulated fifteen data for valuation, which, if properly sifted and applied, would leave nothing to be desired. But when it is perceived that the first two concern the condition of the village under native rule, the third compares its present condition with its neighbours, the next four begin to describe its present condition, the eighth reverts to the period of the kings of Oudh, and so on, a doubt arises of the clearness and real utility of these data, and of the practical success of a plan, which, in its rough description, earned at the time for its industrious compiler the commendation of the Government of India.

14. These fifteen data really arrange themselves into three heads—the former condition of the village, its present condition, the condition of its neighbours.

15. The direction to settlement officers, that too much stress should not be laid on the former assessment, or even the former collections of a village, had been very specially endorsed by the Oudh Government, and it does not appear that the settlement officer was always ready to assume a discretion in this matter, and consider these data, even for the purpose of moderating a heavy rise.

16. Under the two other classes of his data, he had, in addition to the survey statistics, which had been subjected, there is reason to fear, to little, if any, practical check,—the existing rents in his villages.

17. These rent-rolls would appear, from the specimen assessment papers attached to the Commissioner's review, to have been the real basis of the assessment, although they are described in the report as only the basis of further enquiries. These further enquiries would seem from these samples also to have been chiefly confined to an examination of any records attainable, fiscal or judicial. The report describes them at length as checked by a system of tests. These were thus elaborated :—

The settlement officer began by classifying villages into three sorts. They are called villages of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, but there is nothing to show that they were so

arranged on any statistical principle, and they seem to have been simply sorted as good, bad, and middling, according to their general appearance.

In a number of villages of each sort. the settlement officer noted the rent-rate of a number of fields at random, and thence deduced for each sort of village a series of six rent-rates for the following kinds of cultivation :—

1. In land irrigated from wells.
2. In land irrigated from tanks.
3. In unirrigated land.
4. In matyâr soil.
5. In dumat soil,
6. In bhur soil.

With these he proceeded to assess. A rough class-rate of Rs. 2-8-0 or Re. 1-8-0 according to the kind of village, gave a kind of suggestion for the jama. Then his deduced rent-rates on irrigated and unirrigated land, applied to the amín's statistics of irrigation in the village under assessment, produced another jama. Then his deduced rent-rates on soils, applied to the survey areas of soils, produced a third. In practice, the settlement officer's main reliance is reported to have been on the guidance of his reduced rent-rates for irrigated and unirrigated land.

18. The theory of this system it is almost impossible to criticise, but it is obvious, *first*, that the class-rates, according to the kind of village, were so rough that they could be of almost no real use, and *second*, that rent-rates being in the main affected by one of two principles—the description of natural soil, or the advantages of situation in respect to water and manure—rates framed on the one principle could be only misleading where the other governed the actual rents.

19. The report shows no enquiry of any sort as to which of these is the governing principle of the rent-rates in Bara Banki. But it almost follows from the settlement officer's declared reliance on the rates he deduced for irrigated and unirrigated lands, that the rents in this district, as in all southern Oudh, according to the universal testimony of the various officers engaged in its settlement, depend far more on the possibilities of irrigation and manure than on natural soil. The soil rates would then be of even less value than the village class

rates, which at least follow in some measure the productive results of the application of water and manure.

20. The practice of the system of assessment is even less open to criticism, for the reason that so little information regarding it is given. Nothing could be more explicit than the instructions of the Oudh Government in March, 1863, directing that where average rent-rates were used in assessment, the manner in which they were arrived at must be exhibited in the fullest detail. All that the settlement officer says is that he compiled them from "several villages," and tested them in 20 more, which he had assessed independently, but these rates appear to have been used without modification throughout the district. To this there was probably an exception in the tahsil of Rámnagar, which was assessed by Mr. H. B. Harington, but even about this the report is absolutely silent; and the only information which subsequent enquiry has elicited is that the rates used were purposely lower than those applied in other parts of the district, in consideration of much of this tahsil being subject to inundation; that the system followed was that pursued in the rest of the district; and that the result was the fixation of jamas which, from the various data given, seemed to represent a fair half-assets demand for bad seasons and good. The reasons that have been given for distrusting the accuracy of the irrigation returns of the settlement survey are sufficient to discredit the fairness in particular incidence of any revenue based upon these rates. If they had been even approximately followed in detail, it would seem that 70 per cent. of the cultivation of this great district would have been practically valued at the two rates of Re. 1·8 and 1 per acre.

21. Fortunately, however, these tests played the smallest possible part in the actual assessment, and in no way deserved, either in natural value or in the extent of their employment, the prominence which has been given them in the report. The assessment was in truth an assessment on rent-rolls, subjected on the whole to only a vague and general kind of check. The rent-rolls of this district, however, seem to have partaken of the character for completeness and honesty, which was found at the late settlement in so many of the districts of southern Oudh. The revenue which has been assessed upon them, though somewhat lower in rate than in

some adjoining districts, with a smaller population, is as high perhaps as the amount of the increase would warrant.

22. The revenue was raised from Rs. 8,42,618 to Rs. 11,97,398, an increase of 42 per cent. The incidence of the revised revenue is Rs. 2-3-10 per acre of cultivation. The following table compares this rate with that of the other districts in southern Oudh :—

Unao	...	...	...	2	5	10
Lucknow	...	...	...	2	6	7
Bara Banki	...	...	...	2	3	10
Fyzabad	...	...	...	2	0	5
Sultanpur	...	...	...	2	2	9
Partabgarh	...	...	...	2	3	3
Rae Bareli	...	...	...	2	6	4

The rate is an average rate, and would have been much higher but for the very low assessment in Rámnagar. In tahsíl Nawabganj the rate is Rs. 2-10 7, in tahsíl Rámnagar it is Re. 1-13-4. How the Nawabganj rate was reached on no more than 36 per cent. of irrigation, the disclosures of the report are insufficient to show.

23. The Commissioner in his review has applied a test to the general incidence, based on rent-rates furnished by zemindars, but he admits this to be of little weight, and the only real test of this assessment is the experience gained in the subsequent collection of the revenue, and in the management of lands which have come into the hands of the officers of Government.

24. The balances of revenue at the close of the last seven agricultural years have been as follows :—

			Rs.
1869-70	...	...	3,614
1870-71	...	...	2,121
1871-72	...	...	5,440
1872-73	...	...	26,278
1873-74	...	...	31,142
1874-75	...	...	23,594
1875-76	...	...	19,243
1876-77	...	...	21,497

These returns include balances in two parganas, which were added to the district from Lucknow in 1869. The

balances in the area under report during the three years 1873-74 to 1875-76 were—

			Rs.
1873-74 ...	...	...	11,079
1874-75 ...	...	...	12,877
1875-76 ...	...	...	11,491

These balances are not large, they were at least directly due to the disasters of 1871, and, since the principal balances accrued, both reductions and remissions of the revenue have been given where the revenue has been found to press heavily.

25. There has been, further, considerable experience of the incidence of the assessments in detail in the management of properties under the Encumbered Estates' Act, in the Court of Wards and in execution of decrees of the civil courts. The Commissioner gives the rental of nine properties of wards and judgment-debtors as, in all, Rs. 2,06,640 ; the revenue payable being Rs. 95,738 or 46 per cent. of the assets. In four encumbered estates the gross rental, including the nominal rental entered in the village accounts for rent-free and service lands is Rs. 38,736, and the revenue Rs. 20,734 or 53 per cent., but the rent-rolls omit the assets of a considerable area mortgaged in rent-free tenure by the owners prior to surrender to Government, nor do they exhibit the rental at fair average rates of the sir and rent-free lands, which it is necessary for the assessing officer to take into account ; and there is no reason to believe any of these estates has been over-assessed.

26. On the whole, the Commissioner is of opinion that " the assessment in the Nawabganj and Dariabad tahsils is a fair half assets demand ; in tahsil Fatehpur (Rām-nagar) the rate is very low, and there is good reason for supposing that the assessment is less than half assets." In the only estate in this last tahsil, for which the Commissioner gives statistics, the demand is only 34 per cent. of the rental, but the estate is too small to give any fair indication of the average incidence of the revenue throughout the tahsil. Partly on account of the dangers of flood in this tahsil, and partly from the extent to which the villages in it are held in sub-settlement, the Commissioner is opposed to any reconsideration or enhancement of revenue in this tract. The Deputy Commissioner has also pointed out that the facilities for irrigation are

far inferior to those in the rest of the district. It is, further,			in this very tahsíl
			that there had been
			latterly most diffi-
			culty in collection,*
			and in the absence
			of detailed proof of
			general and mate-
			rial under-assess-
			ment, the Lieute-
			nant-Governor ac-

cepts the Commissioner's recommendations, and sanctions, subject to the approval of the Government of India, the revised assessment throughout the area under report for 30 years, with effect from the date of its introduction into the several parganas.

27. The Commissioner mentions that a good deal of land, owned by both talukdárs and village proprietors, has changed hands since the introduction of the new jamas.† He gives some statistics of these transférs, and expresses his opinion, based on detailed enquiries, that while the cases are rare in which they can be traced to over-assessment, a half of them may be set down to litigation at and after regular settlement. His Honor has not much faith in the classification of the causes of the transfers which are based on very slender data, but, speaking broadly, he has no doubt that the heavy costs of litigation at the time of settlement pressed with extreme severity on many, and were unhappily augmented by the special facilities for practising in the settlement courts which the vakils of Lucknow enjoyed by reason of the Bara Banki district being so easily accessible from the capital.

28. The total number of cases decided on trial in the settlement courts of this district was 20,720, an average number.‡ Of the 897 villages for which zemindars were admitted to engage at the summary settlement, 47 were decreed to talukdárs, 65 to other claimants, and three to Government, in default of any proprietary title being established. Claims to sub-settlement are

	<i>Balances of whole district (settlement).</i>	<i>Balances of Rám-nagar tahsíl.</i>
*1873-74...	... 14,079	3,256
1874-75 .	... 13,877	9,629
1875-76...	... 11,491	6,971
<i>Detail.</i>	1874.	1875.
Rám-nagar ...	461	1,794
Bado Sarai ...	540	10
Fatehpur ...	965	3,512
Muhanmadpur ...	1,290	4,314
	<u>3,256</u>	<u>9,629</u>
		<u>6,971</u>

† Para. 18 of Review.

	<i>Cases decided on trial.</i>
‡Unao ...	10,933
Lucknow ...	24,065
Bara Banki ...	20,720
Sultanpur ...	22,983
Partabgarh ...	17,464
Rae Bareilly ...	20,077

returned as having been successful in 211 out of 230 cases, but 108 of the successful cases belong to the Rámnagar taluka, where the Rájá was restored to that number of villages, which he had forfeited by his absence at re-occupation, the holders of the summary engagement being assigned a sub-settlement. The Commissioner has rightly remarked that the failure of so many claimants of sub-settlement has been in essence an advantage to them in most cases. The separate suits however, for sár and other sub-tenures, were few and not very successful, and statement IV. shows little sub-tenure in any part of the district except the Rámnagar tahsíl.

29. The cost of settlement was lower than in any of the other districts of southern Oudh ;* but this is scarcely a matter for congratulation, for it has been attained at the cost of accuracy in the survey statistics and a methodical system of assessment; whilst the incompleteness of the report, and the numerous inaccuracies in the report as first submitted, and the tables attached to it, have detracted much from its utility, and have rendered its disposal specially difficult.

*Unao	...Rs. 198	per sq.m.
Lucknow	... " 383	" "
Bara Banki	... " 180	" "
Sultanpur	... " 269	" "
Partabgarh	... " 292	" "
Rai Bareilly	... " 356	" "

30. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his acknowledgements of the thoroughly conscientious manner in which Colonel Chamier applied himself to the difficult and arduous duty which he was called on to undertake at a time when the vast experience since gained was not available, and when each settlement officer was compelled to a great extent to devise a system of assessment for himself. The Lieutenant-Governor has felt called upon to notice the want of method in the work, and the scantiness of the account of it, but he is glad to be able to say that the result has been an assessment which, whilst it has largely increased the Government revenue, has, since the modifications to which it was subjected in 1874-75, worked smoothly.

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